

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE DEFEAT OF THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

THE twin lawyers—he of the woollack, and he who, as Lord Campbell phrased it, "sits on a corner of it"—Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham—are beaten—outvoted in their own house, and that on a scheme upon which they had plainly set their hearts, and in forwarding which they have not a little indulged the imperativeness of their temper—the Charitable Trusts bill. It could hardly, at any time, be called a Government measure. The production of a cabinet minister, and sprung, probably, from seed cast into that prolific soil for jobs by the restless selfishness of an ex-chancellor, it was allowed to present itself to public notice under the sanction of her Majesty's administration, but with marks upon it, not a few, that it was a child adopted by their necessities, rather than the genuine offspring of their affections. The cry of "Shame," which burst from all parts of the kingdom upon its first appearance, provoked no defence of it but from its immediate progenitors. The Duke was silent—the First Lord of the Treasury showed neither tongue nor heart—the Home Secretary gave no opinion—none would unite with Lord Lyndhurst to champion the little monster, but that voluntary supplement to the Cabinet, Lord Brougham. The two noble lords made a lavish demand upon their ample resources of intellect and impudence—but in vain. On Monday night, the second reading of the bill was refused by a majority of one.

The history of this project for the creation of patronage is curious, and quite of a piece with its intrinsic character. Its successive stages have been marked alternately by evasion and bullying. It was introduced under false pretences, as a precise copy of the bill of last year—whereas, that bill, mischievous enough in all conscience, had been most mischievously altered. It was to be pushed forward as it stood, without admitting of any exemptions—whereas, he who was so peremptory before Easter, was compelled by the stress of opposition, blowing from all quarters, to frame a schedule of exceptions, comprehending the universities, the great colleges, schools of royal foundation, all the great hospitals of the metropolis, and all the charities supported either in whole or in part by voluntary contributions of Wesleyan Methodists, and of a great number of religionists of various denominations. Those provisions of it which would operate, would operate unjustly—and where justice called for some remedy, the bill would be worse than useless. To Lord Cottenham's speech, however, we must refer, for the most effectual unveiling of this nefarious scheme. Briefly, but with a master's hand, he stripped it of its specious pretences, disclosed its history, and turned it out, in its naked deformity, for public execration. The twin lawyers stood abashed at the work of their own hands—and Brougham attempted in vain to cover his own confusion by a tissue of abuse as feeble as it was splenetic.

Whilst we heartily congratulate Dissenters upon their unexpected escape from the toils artfully laid for them, we trust they will be cautious of drawing too flattering inferences from the event. Something, perhaps, is due to their own energy, but much more to their good fortune. The wrongs in store for them happened, in this instance, to come from a hand which, at the same time, and by the same instrumentality, levelled injustice against numerous other bodies. Classes the most distinct—the powerful and the weak—the innocent and the guilty—effectively organised and essentially inorganic—rich as Cressus and poor as Job—were cast adrift in the same boat. Had the injury contemplated threatened Nonconformists only, the issue might have been far otherwise. They may see their danger in this bill: they can hardly discover in the defeat of it their power to confront it. They are safe for another session—altogether delivered

from peril, perhaps, so far as this scheme is concerned, for we can hardly anticipate its reproduction, even by the twins—but whilst civil and spiritual affairs remain constitutionally blended, they have nothing to expect but stealthy encroachments, projects to humble them dressed up in fair pretensions, and a perpetually recurring necessity for struggling against invasions.

We are most anxious to call the attention of Dissenters to a scrutinising view of their true position in this respect. Session after session, mines have been carried, by skilful foes, under the outworks of religious liberty, so that incessant vigilance, and, not seldom, severe and expensive contests have become necessary to prevent explosion. A church establishment at once potent and wealthy, as is that of England and Ireland, is pregnant with the strongest motives to make good, by legislative enactments, the ground which it loses by the increasing intelligence of public opinion. The temporal good which it aims to secure, and the necessities of its position, combine to guarantee in its favour an amount of untiring interest and activity formidable to all opposing parties. Its will, therefore, must always be impatient of such religious freedom as may at any time exist. To this unalterable bias of will, it unites the command of suitable means. It can always secure men of leisure, intelligence, and practical skill, to plan for it. As the aggressor, it can choose its own time and occasion of assault. It is sure, under all circumstances, of a preponderating parliamentary support. It loses nothing by defeat. It is not wearied by repetition. It can change ground as probabilities change—and where it cannot crush by its weight, it can exhaust by its pertinacity. Its ingenuity is marvellous—aggression, indeed, has, of late, become its business, and it is thoroughly initiated into all the arts and mysteries of it. How can Dissenters hope successfully to resist so insidious and indefatigable a foe? Victorious once, twice, or even a dozen times, they remain exposed to precisely the same peril. Every retreat of their adversary in this direction, is followed by an advance in that. Such a state of things cannot last long. We must know, if we know anything at all of human nature, which party will be first weary.

There is a certain class of truths, as we have ere this remarked, the continued existence of which in the world, depends upon the vigorous adoption of the aggressive system. Where they are flatly opposed to this world's wisdom—where the prevailing maxims, customs, modes of thought, and habits of society are against them—where all the attractions, the respectabilities, and the honours of life lie quite beyond the range of their circle of influence—inaction is a sure presage of not distant destruction. Whilst they remain stationary the weeds around them grow apace. The moment they cease to gain upon error, error gains upon them. Their safety is in attack. Their very nature precludes the possibility of their growing into predominance—they must battle themselves into it. Their progress, unlike that of the falsehoods to which they are opposed, is never spontaneous. In mere defence they are seldom successful. From invasion they never return without a triumph. Such are the general truths of Christianity—such the leading principles of Dissent. These last, as well as the first, are then most securely held when they are most actively wielded. Substantially, and in their integrity, they can make way only through the door of conscience; and that door never flies open of itself. Either they must pursue men, or men will be sure to pursue them; and the party who is on the defensive is always at a disadvantage.

We have achieved another escape. Let us learn wisdom from the past. The best way to prevent fresh assaults is to take matters into our own hands. Would the Dissenters of Great Britain but show themselves resolved to unite with those of their body who are carrying on war against the Establishment, as such, they would soon see an end of insidious encroachments upon their liberties. To be true to truth is to be true to ourselves.

CALMNESS AND IRRITABILITY.

ON Friday evening last Mr. D'Israeli complained that Sir Robert Peel was too irritable. This was after his own unmerciful castigation of him. Having imputed to him almost everything which a man of intellect and of honour would least like to have imputed to him; having charged him with defrauding his opinions and deceiving his friends, with borrowing the good and originating the evil; having spoken of him as guilty of "petty-larcenies,"—as carrying the doctrine of free trade, about "buying in the cheapest

and selling in the dearest market," into his treatment of party,—as pursuing a course which was one great "appropriation clause;" having done all this, and a great deal more, he said that Sir Robert Peel was too irritable! Only a Jew could be capable of such cool impudence.

We have been forcibly struck with Mr. D'Israeli's resemblance, on this occasion, to the state-church. Vehemently despising Dissenters, denying their Christianity, laughing at their ministry, persecuting their poor members, forcing them to uphold a system they reject and abominate, maintaining barbarous laws against them, defending the thousand annoyances and exactions of the ecclesiastical courts, mocking their pleas of conscience, and bringing its bigotry into private life, even outraging the sanctities of love and death—doing all this, when Dissenters turn round and expose the evils of the system, enforce their rights, pronounce the thing an oppression and a robbery, and use lawful means to rid the world of it, they are met with the complaint of *irritability*! Only a Jewish church could be capable of such cool impudence.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The second meeting of this body was held on Friday morning, at Crosby Hall. The attendance was by no means so numerous as on Tuesday. Dr. Vaughan occupied the chair.

The first matter referred to was the magazines. After some desultory discussion, the Chairman read two resolutions: one adverting to the mode in which the distinctive principles of Congregationalists ought to be advocated; the other, a vote of cordial thanks to Dr. Campbell for his eminent services. Drs. Burder, Campbell, Carlile, and the Rev. J. A. James, having made a few observations, the first resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. John Hill proposed the resolution of thanks to the Editor. He could not adequately express the obligations which he felt the Union were under to Dr. Campbell for his great services, and he prayed that his life might be spared for many years to serve the body. Mr. Jeala, of Greenwich, cordially seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, amidst loud and general cheering. Dr. Campbell gratefully acknowledged the vote which had just been passed. It should be his earnest endeavour, as far as practicable, to meet their views. Now that the assembly had left the matter in his hands, he would add, that it was his desire and intention to modify the announcement on the cover of the magazine, "Under the sanction of the Union." He wished to take upon himself the responsibility for what appeared in the magazines, except their official documents. He appreciated the honour and felt the responsibility of his position as their Editor. After some further discussion, the subject dropped.

Mr. R. Ainslie presented a report of the proceedings of the Home Missionary Society during the past year, detailing many interesting facts. From the cash statement, it appears that the sum of £1,165 has been contributed less than in the previous year. Mr. Thomas James read a short statement of the operations of the Irish Evangelical Society. The receipts showed an increased of £219 on the year. Mr. A. Wells gave an account of the operations of the Colonial Missionary Society. The income showed an excess of receipt over expenditure. Mr. J. L. Poore, of Salford, moved a resolution on the subject of British missions. He very much disliked societies getting into and remaining in debt; their people were tired of receiving appeal after appeal, in order to pay off old debts. The fact was, that only a comparatively few churches subscribed at all to the societies; something must be done to obtain more general support. Some further discussion took place on the subject of the little support given to these societies, after which the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The Congregational Benefit Society was the next topic of consideration. Mr. Sherman presented the report from the committee appointed by the Union to prepare rules and tables for a Provident Benefit Society. It was mentioned, that the rules and tables published in the *Christian Witness* elicited many valuable comments, but especially from Mr. Nyson, an eminent actuary, who had expended no less a sum than £3,000 in his investigations, and who had examined the tables of hundreds of existing societies. The committee found it necessary to revise their plan and tables; the result was now submitted for their approval. The report was adopted after some discussion. Mr. Sherman said, that any person could join the society. It was of the first importance that members of churches and congregations should be able to join a society founded on safe and equitable principles. Dr. Hamilton thought the Congregational Union would soon become an insurance office [a laugh]. Mr. Tice (of Sopley), Dr. Campbell, the Chairman, Dr. Reed, Mr. A. Wells, and Mr. J. Sherman, briefly addressed the meeting, replying to questions, or in elucidation of the plan, which was very

generally approved, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Blackburn read the report of the Wycliffe Society, which detailed its origin and progress, the formation of its plans, and the difficulties it had to contend with. The pledge was given that if 1,500 subscribers were obtained, 1,500 pages should be given annually. Only 600 responses followed the appeal, and subsequently forty-nine others gave their names. The committee had been in doubt whether or not it were best to wind up the affair; on which it was finally resolved, to make some strong effort and continue the attempt another year. It was resolved to send another circular on the subject to the members of the Union, and to raise a guarantee fund.

Mr. J. Ely, of Leeds, read the report of the conference convened at Birmingham, in March last, where they sat for two days, on the economics of the denomination. It was a most carefully prepared document, and ranged its varied information under the following heads:—

STATISTICS.—Recommended—the Parliamentary returns to be adopted as the basis of local statistics; names of chapels and pastors to be given. Capacity of chapels, and number of sittings; average congregational attendance, exclusive of the number of Sunday-scholars. Number of church members as returned by the pastors. Sunday-school average attendance. Date of erection of chapel. Enlargement, and amount of chapel debts paid. Day-school statistics; these to be taken as at January, 1846, to be obtained through the medium of the County Associations, that the agency required and expenses should be estimated by the Union, upon which a sub-committee should be formed to raise the necessary sum; and that no step be taken till this is done.

2. Recommended—the amalgamation of the Irish Societies as soon as it could be done. The same step with regard to the British Missions, to be considered by the London committees; referring to the special committee called by the London Missionary Society, and urged all other religious societies to adopt this step, and repeat it every fifth or sixth year. That missionary and other societies should report annually the extent of their fields of labour and other details.

3. Recommended—the improvement of the County Associations to be considered by the Union and the Associations themselves—new system of collecting congregational contributions and visitation of churches in connexion with the collection of statistical information—an agent to be employed for this object.

4. Assistance to ministers in liquidating chapel debts and augmenting salaries.

5. Recommended—in the construction of chapels, that attention should be given to architectural design and taste, rendering them suitable to the locality.

6. That in rural districts it be recommended that pastors endeavour to gather the fruits of their ministry to themselves rather than multiply churches in poor localities.

9. That the claims of public institutions and other bodies be introduced when convenient at church-meetings.

After some discussion, it was resolved, that the consideration of the subject be deferred until the autumnal meeting of the society.

The revision of the constitution, which had been incidentally alluded to during the earlier part of the sitting, was formally introduced by Mr. Wells, who stated that he had drawn up a resolution which he thought would meet the case, and which he had placed in the hands of Dr. Reed. He concurred in the desire for a more full representation, but there was one point of objection which he took to the recommendation of of the writer in the *Patriot*, and that was the ballot. He did not mind the show of hands, but would never consent to be black-balled. Mr. Reed explained, that there were several ways of balloting. Dr. Reed rose to move,

That the Committee of the Union do consider the present plan of the election of Committee and Officers in connexion with the constitution of the Union, to be prepared to report progress at the autumnal meeting; the report then to be published and brought up in the Annual Assembly.

Dr. Halley wished to know what power the adjourned meeting really had—could it transact business, or was it a mere commission in comparison with the General Assembly? Mr. J. A. James seconded the resolution, which was carried amidst much cheering.

After some further proceedings, including the adoption of a fraternal letter to the American churches in favour of peace, the meeting broke up.

The third meeting of the Union was held at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, on Saturday. The great business of the day was the subject of education. Mr. R. Ainslie then read a valuable paper on the subject of education, showing what the Congregationalists had done to promote education since the memorable defeat of Sir James Graham's Factory Bill. It appeared from this document, that upwards of £100,000 had been contributed, which sum did not include all that had been done, for the returns were still defective. Samuel Morley, Esq., presented the audited cash accounts. Dr. Hamilton wished to ask two questions: First, How far is the Borough-road School aided by government grants? and, secondly, What connexion does the Congregational Board of Education sustain to the British and Foreign School Society? Mr. Ainslie replied, that the sum of £750 was last year received by that society. To the second question he begged to say, that the board had now no teachers at the Borough-road School. A long and interesting discussion then followed on the subject of government assistance. Mr. Morley, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. M'All (of Nottingham), and Mr. Binney, thought there was no objection to receive aid from government. Edward Baines, jun., Esq. (in a long and able speech), Mr. Townley, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Richards, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Gawthorne, and Dr. Massie, took the opposite side; but no resolution was come to either way. One or two interesting facts were mentioned in the course of the discussion. Mr. Ainslie said, from information which he had received, he believed that the government were exceedingly anxious to buy up the Welsh Normal School. It has been stated, that unless this be acceded to the Government will establish such an institution. The Methodists in Wales are favourable to the taking of money from Government, while many of the Baptists and Independents do not object to taking it if unaccompanied with objectionable conditions. Mr. J. A. James asked on what conditions do the Government offer money? Mr. Ainslie: On the most liberal terms.

The money raised for the Normal School in Wales has been principally among the gentry and magistracy, very few of the congregations had contributed to the fund. Mr. Richards, in remarking upon the false views abroad, said, that Mr. Williams, M.P., with a view to show that the Welsh people were desirous of being educated, mentioned the fact that there were at least sixty Sunday-schools in the Principality! From his own knowledge he could positively assert that there were from 3,000 to 4,000. The Principality is, beyond all doubt, in the possession of Nonconformity. The Bishop of St. David's has admitted this. He says, "The adult population have slipped through our hands; we must get at the children." Mr. Richards protested against the statement which had been made as to the brutal ignorance of Wales. It was a foul libel. Dr. Hamilton would not say one word in disparagement of the Borough-road Schools, the conductors of which had not been inconsistent with their professions; but Congregational Dissenters must not be *particeps criminis* with those who receive that which, on principle, we reject. He thought that from the moment the British and Foreign School Society received the government grant, the Congregational Education Committee ought to have withdrawn from its connexion. Mr. Blackburn urged careful consideration of the whole question. Here was an overture made to Wales, and soon one will be presented to England. Were we prepared to reject? Why not take help for the edifices, if not for the instruction? He did not see the principle opposed to this view clearly made out. Eventually a vote of thanks to the late committee was carried, and a new one chosen. Mr. Ainslie stated, that he had it on good authority, that before the next meeting of Conference the Wesleyans would have opened 200 schools.

Mr. Blackburn brought up the proposed petition against the Charitable Trusts Bill; which, after some conversation, was adopted.

Dr. Hamilton, and Messrs. Ely, Seales, and Hudson, were appointed to prepare a report on the subject of Dissenting literature.

The Adjourned Meeting was announced to be held at Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, in October next.

The Committee for the ensuing year was elected, and a vote of thanks passed to Dr. Vaughan, as Chairman of the Assembly, which having been briefly acknowledged the meeting was concluded by prayer.

UNION OF SECESSION AND RELIEF CHURCHES.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of a very peculiar and interesting nature, in the present aspect of the Christian world, took place in South College-street Relief Church, where the Relief Synod had their annual meeting. The subject of union between these two numerous and influential bodies, has long been a question of engrossing interest to the ministers and members of both churches, and to Christians of every creed and of every name, who desire the unity of the Church, and the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom. They remember that "union is strength," and that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." For the attainment of this desirable end many meetings have taken place, and much intercourse of a friendly and religious character has followed, between the office-bearers and members of the two Churches; as was emphatically said by a gentleman at this meeting (Mr. Ellis, of Saltergate), "their courtship has been long and close, and it was high time now for the contract." The United Secession Synod at their last meeting unanimously approved of the proposed union, and appointed a large committee to meet with a committee of the Relief Synod, to arrange a basis of union on a firm and comprehensive footing. This committee consists of thirty-two of the most influential and talented office-bearers of the Secession Church, both ministers and laymen—including the moderator and clerk of Synod, with two of the professors. The committee sent a deputation to the Relief Synod on Wednesday, to inform them of their appointment, and to request the appointment of a similar committee on their part. This deputation consisted of Drs. Ridston, Brown, Young, and Baird, and Messrs. Ellis and M'Kelvie, who were received with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm, by the moderator and members of the Relief Synod, and a numerous and respectable auditory, belonging to various churches. At the request of the moderator, Dr. Brown introduced the proceedings by a very impressive and appropriate prayer; after which the various members of the deputation addressed the Synod at considerable length, explaining the reasons which induced their Church to request this union, pointing out the great and obvious advantages which could be derived from this union, not only to the Secession and Relief Churches, but to the cause of pure and undefiled religion, not only within the bounds of the church, but beyond it; and urging them, by their duty to God and his church, and their love for their fellow-men, to lay this matter seriously to heart, and, as there was already a union of heart and spirit, to make it one in name and in reality, before the church and before the world. The deputation were then addressed by Dr. Struthers, Professor M'Michael, and other ministers of the Synod, cordially and energetically reciprocating the feelings and motives which had been expressed by the deputation, and assuring them of the unanimous wish of their church for the happy consummation of this matter, not only as a most important means of benefiting their own churches, but, by healing the unseemly divisions existing among the Christian churches of Scotland, give a powerful, an irresistible impetus to the onward progress of evangelical truth, and the ultimate subjugation of the dark places of the earth to the one glorious headship of Christ. After singing a hymn, and prayer by Mr. Auld, one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, minister of the Relief body, the deputation withdrew. This was a very interesting meeting, and it is to be hoped that it is the last on this question. It is a very singular spectacle to see two churches like the Secession and Relief, at one in every point, in doctrine and in discipline, coquetting for such a length of time, to the manifest and decided injury of their own people, and to the ridicule and triumph of the infidel and scoffer.

They seem now to have set about it in right good earnest, and we wish them a hearty God-speed.—*From our Correspondent.*

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—On the 12th inst., a meeting was held in the Independent chapel, at Geddington, Northamptonshire, to advocate the principles and objects of the British Anti-state-church Association, and to report the proceedings of the meeting of the council of that Association, held at Leicester on the 7th inst. The meeting at Geddington was addressed by Messrs. J. Jenkinson, Baptist minister, J. Spence, J. Ellarby, and D. Townsend. The audience was small, and no collection was made; but a plan for raising contributions was proposed, and is now in practice.

ANOTHER CONVERSION TO ROMANISM.—DUBLIN.—The Rev. Dr. Burton, D.D., chaplain of the Royal Hospital, and formerly of Paul's church, Dublin, publicly renounced the tenets of Protestantism in the Jesuits' church of St. Francis Xavier, Gardiner-street, on Friday. The rev. gentleman had been for some time in communication with the Rev. Mr. Callan, a gifted brother of the order, and the result was, his embracing the Catholic communion. Mr. Burton sacrifices large emoluments in the Protestant church, and is a gentleman of great learning and of extensive travel. It is thought that he will retire for a time to the college at Clongowes. Dr. Burton is uncle to the celebrated artist of that name.—*Freeman.*

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN PRUSSIA.—The General Evangelical Synod for all the kingdom are to meet at the feast of Pentecost of this year in the capital of the country, under the presidency of the Minister of Public Worship. The general Synod will be composed not only of the deputies of the eastern provinces of the monarchy, but of the Rhenish provinces and of Westphalia, in order that the wants and interests of the evangelical church of the whole country shall be at the same time taken into consideration.—*Prussian Gazette.*

A VICAR IN A TRULY LAMENTABLE STATE!—It is the practice of the worthy Vicar of Leeds to invite young persons, and others in want of spiritual advice and instruction, to meet him in the vestry of the parish church, one evening in each week, when he is waiting for the purpose. About three weeks ago, a young journeyman tradesman waited on the vicar, "on serious thoughts intent," at the hour appointed. He was introduced, and the usual series of questions were put. "Well, young man, are you a member of the church?" "Yes." "Have you been confirmed?" "Yes." "Do you regularly receive the sacrament?" "Yes." "Do you ever go to any other place of worship?" [Young man, hesitating]—"I have once or twice of late gone to a Methodist chapel in the evening!" [Vicar, drawing back with a shudder, and a stern look]—"Young man, I have to tell you that you have been guilty of the awful sin of schism: I must inform you that you are in a truly awful and lamentable state. [A pause]. Young man, I am sorry to say that I can do nothing for you!" [Exit the young man, as if thunder-struck]. Query, whether is the young man, or the vicar, in the most "awful and lamentable state?"—*Leeds Times.*

PENALTIES OF EXCOMMUNICATION.—If some stop be not put to the proceedings of the Bishop of Exeter against the Rev. Mr. Shore, there is no question but the pains and penalties provided by the ecclesiastical law will be put in force against him. People are wont to smile at excommunication, as though its terrors were shadowy, having their sources in the superstition of the dark ages. They are not imaginary, but substantial and real. "An excommunicated person is disabled from doing any act that is required to be done by one who is *probus* and *legalis homo*. He cannot serve on juries; cannot be a witness in any court; and, which is the worst of all, cannot bring an action, either real or personal, to recover either lands or moneys due to him." So much for his civil disqualifications. Now look at the deprivation of his personal liberty. On forty days' contumacy, the excommunicated person is liable to be taken on a writ of *Excommunicato capiendo*, and imprisoned until he is reconciled to the church—i. e., to the bishop! Is it not positively horrible that, in the middle of the nineteenth century, we should be living under laws like these?—*Globe.*

SECESSION SYNOD.—MARSHALL V. HEUGH.—On Wednesday this extraordinary case terminated in the confirmation of the vote of suspension on Mr. Marshall passed by the Presbytery.

THE BATTERSEA TRAGEDY.—Thursday, Eliza Clarke was placed at the bar to plead to the indictments preferred against her for murdering her three children, by throwing them from Battersea-bridge into the river. The unfortunate woman appeared to be in a very feeble and distressed condition, and for some time she did not seem to comprehend what was required of her, but she at length said she was not guilty. She was then removed from the bar. On the charge being brought before the judges, Mr. Baron Alderson said that, in the absence of counsel to prosecute, the trial should stand over until the following day. On Friday, the unfortunate woman was again placed at the bar, and evidence having been heard which clearly established her insanity, a verdict of not guilty on that ground was returned, and she was ordered to be detained till her Majesty's pleasure should be made known.

ANOTHER INTRUDER INTO BUCKINGHAM-PALACE.—A sailor has been intruding in Buckingham-palace gardens; where he was found at night sound asleep on a sofa under a tent. He pretended that he had run away from a ship, and, being destitute of money, got over the wall of the garden, thinking it was St. James's-park, that he might pass the night unmolested. At Bow-street Police-office, however, the man said he was very anxious to see the Queen. He was remanded till Saturday.

THE RECENT ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Lady Anna Grenville, only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, and Mr. Langton, grandson of Colonel Gore Langton, M.P., will be solemnised the week after next.—*Examiner.*

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE SHORT TIME BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Ten Hours Factory bill, was resumed on Wednesday, by Mr. COLQUHOUN, who said he could not see any evil from restricting the hours of labour, and that he would have opposed the bill if he thought it would injure the British manufacturer, but he did not believe it would have this effect.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that, if he could persuade himself that the great body of the people would be benefited physically and morally by the adoption of the proposed measure, no other consideration could induce him to oppose it. But it was because he felt that the adoption of this measure was fraught with danger to the permanent interests of that great body of the people, that he felt constrained to warn the House to consider well the consequences of the measure before they adopted it. It was not enough to say, "Here is a great moral and physical evil; it is better that labourers should work ten hours than twelve; let us, by legislation, strike at the root of that evil." If it were possible to deal with subjects in that way, the task of legislation would be easy enough. But what was the proposal? It was neither more nor less than to diminish by one-sixth the productive power of the great manufacture of the country. The labour-market of this country is the nicest and most delicate subject the Legislature can interfere with. He was ready to admit that they were now discussing a question, not of principle, but of degree. But the results of previous interference should teach the House caution before it sanctioned further experiment. In Warrington there were three occupations in which the children of the poor were chiefly employed. One was factory labour—by far the lightest and most humane; the next was fustian-cutting—harder and more severe; and the third was the making of pins—an occupation, the effects of which on the eyesight it would be quite painful to describe. The Legislature had regulated the labour of children in factories, but not in fustian-cutting or pin-making establishments; and the consequence was, that children, when too young to be sent into factories, were sent to fustian-cutting and pin-making establishments. Would they say that they would carry their interference into fustian-cutting and all other establishments? They were stopped by the utter impossibility of doing so. If they adopted the principle of interference generally in all labour throughout the country, and called upon the vigilance of the Government to see the law properly carried out, they must then turn one-third of the people into commissioners to watch the other two-thirds. Mr. Labouchere was convinced that, if the working classes themselves were satisfied that a reduction of wages was to be the consequence of this bill, they would, as one man, protest against it.

There was no instance to be found in which a workman had left his work in a twelve-hours' labour factory in order to go to an eleven hour mill. If such were the feelings of the working classes, why attempt to legislate on the subject? He held in his hand a letter from Mr. William Gregg, stating the result of an experiment on the eleven hours' system in his brother's factory at Manchester (hear, hear). It was found that a positive loss attended the sacrifice of the hour, and Mr. Gregg, therefore, proposed to share this loss with his workmen, by reducing their wages to the extent of half an hour's pay, and to take the other half hour as his share of the loss. The workmen universally rejected the proposal, preferring twelve hours' work at full wages to eleven and a half hours' work at any reduction, however small.

Mr. COWPER said he believed the great majority of persons in the manufacturing districts desired the bill with great ardour. He did not believe the question under consideration could be settled by a voluntary agreement, and, therefore, they must have laws to settle the hours of labour; and he could not see what injury would arise from diminishing the hours of labour to ten hours. He was at a loss to understand how any real opposition could be given to the bill.

Mr. DENNISTOUN strongly opposed the bill, and contended that, as there must necessarily be a less quantity of production and profit if the bill were carried than there was at present, the question was, who was to suffer the loss? Was the manufacturer to be ruined by having the loss cast on him, or were the workmen to bear it in the shape of reduced wages? Either must bear it, and both would suffer.

Lord JOHN MANNERS asserted that the question had been virtually settled out of doors by the operatives themselves. On the side of it were enlisted, not only the affections, he might even say the passions, but also the deliberate opinions and convictions of the people. Lord John proceeded to reply to the arguments adduced against the measure by Sir James Graham during the previous debate; commenting particularly on the argument founded on the increased competition to which the manufacturers would be exposed from the withdrawal of the protection hitherto extended to them. Lord John reminded the House of the utter disregard with which the manufacturers spoke about the protection in question. They laughed it to scorn, contending that protection to native industry, so far from being beneficial, was absolutely hurtful; and now, when all protection was about to be withdrawn from agriculture, and the duties partially reduced upon manufacturers, they turned round and said, that so great was the stress of foreign competition, that if they only removed the protection they enjoyed of working twelve hours a day, they could not compete with foreign manufactures. Now, he begged the working men of England to remark, that, according to Mr. Labouchere's showing, the price that they were to pay for this measure of free trade was two additional hours of labour per day. As to foreign competition, had the House not been hearing day after day and night after night the ceaseless ridicule of the bugbear of foreign competition? Had Sir James Graham not been the foremost to call upon the agricultural interest of England to disregard the idea of dreading foreign competition? A reduction of wages had been foretold, and assigned as a reason for opposing the bill: but Lord John believed, that so far from wages permanently falling in consequence of the adoption of

this bill, they would find that it would only tend to spread them more equally over the surface of the whole year's labour—that, instead of a period of intolerable toil followed by a period of no work at all, there would be an equal flow of labour from one end of the year to the other.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS remarked, that the principle of interfering with the duration of labour had already been conceded by the House; and the question for decision now was, whether Parliament had arrived at that point beyond which it ought not to go. He thought it had not, and therefore he should support the bill. Sir Robert quoted "Hansard" to show that Sir James Graham was mistaken in asserting that the late Sir Robert Peel did not support a Ten Hours Bill. He also contended that the House had not expressed a deliberate opinion against the ten hours proposal.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM explained. When he spoke of the late Sir Robert Peel, he had in his eye the bill which that gentleman introduced, and which was a Twelve Hours Bill. As to the opinion expressed by the House on the ten hours proposal, the question had only been raised once substantially, and the proposal was rejected.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD said that the operatives were decidedly in favour of the bill; and the limitation was also called for by considerations connected with the physical and moral well-being of the population. He adduced a number of facts to show the injurious effect which excessive labour in factories had upon the human frame. Mr. Chadwick, in his report, says—"It was a matter of constant complaint to him, by the recruiting officers in the various districts of Lancashire, that the sons are less tall than the fathers, and that the difficulty is constantly increasing of obtaining tall and able-bodied men." In his examination, Serjeant Farrell stated—"He had been engaged in the recruiting service ten years. For ten recruits formerly got he could now only get one, and that one was frequently rejected. He ascribed this to the circumstance that, when persons go to work in factories early, they do not grow to the proper size, have always some deformity, and are pale, sickly, and thin in flesh. The surgeon refuses them for being too thin, not being round-chested, and not standing straight."

Sir GEORGE GREY thought that somewhat exaggerated views were entertained on both sides. Some gentlemen were so carried away by their feelings of benevolence and humanity, that they were apt to forget and overlook certain consequences of their measures, which would affect materially the commercial interests of the country, as well as those of the operative classes. On the other hand, he thought there had been an inclination rather to overrate those same considerations, and to carry out to too great an extent anticipations of the probable consequences involved in so great a social change. Similar fears had been expressed on previous occasions; but experience had shown that they were baseless. He should, therefore, support the second reading of the bill, but reserve to himself the right of judging of the details.

Mr. CARDWELL advised the House to abstain from legislating on a subject to which the great mass of the employers were opposed. The success of previous interferences had been owing, in a great degree, to the sympathy with which the employers regarded them, and their consequent willingness to carry them out. The House ought to recollect, that 800,000 persons were dependent upon the branch of manufacture which would be most affected for wages; and it should also be recollected, that that manufacture yielded more than one-half of the total exports of the country. He entreated the House to take care, that while, on the one hand, it diminished the cost of the necessities of life, it did not, on the other, so lower the price of labour as to prevent the operatives from benefiting by the change, and devoting any portion of their wages to the purposes of moral and social improvement. If the House adopted this bill, it would peril all its former legislation on the subject, and, by an injudicious enactment, produce a constant struggle and a lasting contest between masters and men.

At this stage Mr. WARD moved the adjournment of the debate, amid much confusion, and cries for a division.

Mr. GEORGE BANKES claimed to be in possession of the House, and moved an adjournment till Monday. He blamed Ministers for rendering an adjournment necessary: they ought to have put forward their representative at an earlier hour.

This led to a good deal of talking on both sides. At last it was agreed to adjourn the debate till Monday, when a night will be named for taking up the discussion. This point was decided just as the clock pointed to the hour of six—the utmost limit for a Wednesday's sitting.

CASE OF MR. TOULMIN SMITH.

On Thursday, Mr. SPOONER moved for a select committee to consider the petition of Mr. Toulmin Smith. He had two objects in view; first, to clear the character of Mr. Smith from certain aspersions which had been cast upon it; and second, to call attention to the state of the law respecting searches made by the Excise. Mr. Smith, who is a special pleader in the Temple, complained that, in the middle of the day, his house was entered by a policeman and some excise-officers, for the purpose of searching for an illicit still. One of the features of the case was, that the search-warrant had been granted on a suggestion in an anonymous letter, that a Mr. Smith, residing in a populous place, was suspected of having an illicit still in his house. After obtaining access into the house, the officers had acted with unnecessary violence, and the warrant had not been exhibited. A charge of extortion had been made against Mr. Smith in connexion with this matter; but how did the fact stand? Mr. Smith, after receiving a very unsatisfactory answer to his application to the Board of Excise for redress, had said, in the heat of the moment, that he would not be satisfied unless he had his costs, amounting to £10, paid him. This claim he afterwards withdrew. Mr. Spooner was ready to prove that the officer offered compensation to Mr. Smith, and that he refused it. Mr. Smith had also been induced, by the advice of his friends, to give notice of an action against the magistrate and the officer; but he had him-

self been from first to last averse to it, and had only yielded to the advice of his friends on the understanding that if he got damages they should be applied to some charitable purpose. Did that look like extortion? But, admitting all that had been said against Mr. Smith, did conduct, however injudicious on his part, subsequent to the outrage, justify the outrage itself? Mr. Spooner insisted that some alteration must be applied to the state of the law under which such outrages took place.

Mr. CARDWELL admitted that, up to a certain point, Mr. Smith had been in a position to make out a strong case; but, if anything had subsequently occurred to weaken it, the blame was his own. The officer, on discovering his mistake, apologised to Mr. Smith; and, in a letter addressed subsequently to the Commissioners, that gentleman virtually acquitted the officer of any personal blame in the mode of executing the warrant. On the day after the search, Mr. Smith wrote to the Commissioners, offering not to commence proceedings, provided they would, before three o'clock that day, write him an assurance that the officer should be reprimanded. The reply was that an explanation would be asked for; but that until they heard both sides of the case, they could not give the required assurance. Mr. Smith sought an immediate apology, and the payment of £10 to cover expenses; but this demand the Board of Excise held to be perfectly inadmissible. The Board received the explanation, but considered it unsatisfactory, and admonished the officer, a punishment which deprived him of promotion for three years. An apology and £25 was subsequently asked on the part of Mr. Smith. The officer, with some difficulty, raised the £25; but he refused to sign the apology, as it incriminated the magistrate who signed the warrant. At length the apology was arranged and signed; Mr. Smith put it in his pocket, but rejected the £25; stating that he should use the document in the actions which he intended to raise against the officer and the magistrate. Neither of the actions, however, had yet been heard of. Mr. Cardwell thought there was no necessity for the proposed inquiry, as the facts were on the table of the House.

Sir THOMAS WILDE supported the motion; not on the ground of Mr. Smith's individual case, for he did not think he had exhibited much discretion in the matter, but with the view of inquiring into the practice of the excise in acting upon anonymous informations without previous inquiry.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the Board, and reprobated the conduct of Mr. Smith.

Mr. HAWES, Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. WAKLEY spoke in favour of inquiry; Mr. GOULBURN opposed it; Mr. ESCOTT blamed the magistrate who granted the warrant; Mr. MILES defended him.

The House divided: For the motion, 125; against it, 134: Ministerial majority, 9.

COMMERCIAL POLICY.—CANADA.

On Thursday, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK submitted the following motion:—

That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be pleased to direct that copies be laid before this House—1. Of the Governor-general Earl Cathcart's speech to the Legislative Assembly of the Canadas; 2. Of the despatch or despatches referred to in the Governor-general's speech as having been addressed to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, or of any others that may since have been received, remonstrating against certain presumed changes in the Imperial commercial policy; 3. Of any petition from the Quebec Board of Trade, addressed to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in the course of the present year, on the subject of apprehended changes in the Imperial tariff, affecting the produce of the Canadas.

The state of the Canadian colonies was at the present moment alarming. Under any circumstances, a question which related to the prosperity of those dependencies would necessarily command attention; but when it was considered that news had just arrived of the rejection by the Legislative Assembly of the commercial policy of the home Government—the majority of 16, which the Government of Canada held in that Assembly at its meeting, having been converted into a minority of 7—it was peculiarly desirable that the attention of the House should be drawn to the situation of the Canadian colonies before proceeding to a final decision upon the Corn Importation Bill. In a commercial point of view the question was most important. The trade between England and Canada was equal to three-eighths of our entire trade with the United States and the whole continent of America; and our shipping engaged in the trade with the North American colonies equalled one-sixth of our whole shipping engaged in our foreign trade. Lord George adduced some particulars to show the hostile feeling which the free-trade proposals of the English Government had excited in Canada. Early in March last Mr. Gladstone had addressed a letter to Earl Cathcart upon the measures recently proposed to Parliament by her Majesty's Government. It appeared from that letter that Earl Cathcart had previously addressed a letter of remonstrance against that policy to Mr. Gladstone. Acting upon the same principles, Earl Cathcart had, in his address to the Legislative Assembly, observed that the last intelligence from the mother country indicated that important changes were about to be made in the commercial policy of Great Britain—that he had pressed on the Imperial Government the necessity of preserving the existing relations between the Canadas and the mother country unimpaired—and that he had recommended the Canadians, until they received further information from Great Britain, to anticipate that their claims to a just measure of protection would not be overlooked. Earl Cathcart had since assured them that, in every measure calculated to secure to them that just protection, they should have his hearty co-operation. Surely it was a matter of serious consideration for that House when they found the Governor-general of the Canadas telling their Legislative Assembly that he would co-operate with them against the policy of the mother country. Besides this declaration, there were other indications of the dissatisfaction which was felt in the Canadas in consequence of the recent adherence of her Majesty's Minister to the doctrines of free trade. A meeting had been held at Toronto a few days before the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, in which there was a distinct intimation given that the adoption of our new commercial policy might drive the Canadas into annexation with the United States. Similar language had also been employed by the Attorney-general of the province, and

this language he quoted at considerable length. It therefore became the House gravely to reflect whether it would adopt measures which would deprive us altogether of those valuable provinces. He then quoted several extracts from papers published in New York, for the purpose of showing that a similar impression as to the results of our new policy had been created in the minds of the thinking people of the United States. He reminded the House that, if this country were to lose the Canadian provinces, it would lose a trade which, more than any other, encouraged and promoted our maritime power and greatness. He then dilated on the injury which we were going to inflict on the Canadas by adopting a system of free trade, and quoted the letter of a Mr. Pemberton, to show that Mr. C. Buller was guilty of a great error when he asserted that the Canadas did not materially care for the protection which they received from our system of duties on corn and on timber. He showed that there was a disposition, on the part of the United States, to avail themselves of any relaxation in our tariff with which we were inclined to favour them, but no disposition to grant us any relaxation in their tariff in return. Under such circumstances, surely it could not be wise on our part to relax our tariff still further in favour of the United States, especially when the effect of such relaxation was likely to be the loss of the Canadas.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in seconding the motion, congratulated Lord G. Bentinck and his party on the new tone in which they now spoke of the proceedings of the Canadian Parliament. What was the reason of his sympathising with the Canadas now, when the Imperial Government was in a minority of seven in the Canadian Parliament, when he paid no attention to its wishes formerly, when out of eighty-eight members only eight supported that Government? Formerly there were no stronger opponents of the Canadian Corn Bill than Lord G. Bentinck and his party; what was the reason which induced them to stand up for that bill now, as if it were the Magna Charta of the Canadas? He could not believe that Earl Cathcart had embarked upon that course of opposition to the Government which Lord G. Bentinck had described; and expressed his deliberate conviction that the opinions of the people of Canada, if fairly taken, would be found decidedly in favour of freedom of trade.

Sir G. CLERK observed that there was no intention on the part of the Government to oppose the present motion, as Lord G. Bentinck had been informed nine days ago. He only rose to state that he proposed to add to the papers now moved for a despatch from Mr. Gladstone to the Governor-General of the Canadas, in reply to the papers for which Lord G. Bentinck had moved. The division which took place in the Legislative Assembly had no connexion with free trade; and, although the question of adjournment had been carried by a majority of seven, it was announced that the Legislature had passed the bill repealing the duty of 3s. upon corn imported into Canada.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE CORN BILL.

On Friday evening, the adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. COLQUHOUN, who pointed out the loss and injury that would arise to our colonies from the free importation of foreign corn, and he contended that the result would be equally detrimental to their manufactures. He then proceeded to attack Sir Robert Peel for having deserted his party, to the great injury and disadvantage of the public interests.

Mr. C. WOOD supported, and Mr. BENNETT opposed, the third reading.

Mr. HUDSON described the agricultural interest as being in a flourishing condition; and regretted that that state of prosperity should be interfered with by the present bold but questionable measure.

The Marquis of WORCESTER read a letter from one of his constituents, stating that, at the last market-day, at Cirencester, curses were uttered against Sir Robert Peel and his double dealing.

Mr. MONTAGU GORE read extracts from a pamphlet by a farmer, who had visited Russia and Prussia, showing that agriculture in those countries was in so rude a state as not to justify any apprehension about competing with them, should the trade in corn be free.

Mr. VERNON SMITH had long been in favour of a repeal of the corn-laws; and he thought it bold and manly in those who had supported those laws to change their opinions, and to avow that change, when they became convinced of their error. He urged the advantages of a low fixed duty.

Mr. D'ISRAELI delivered his great speech. The *Times* reports it on the scale of five columns, and describes it as "something like a table of contents for the debate," executed with "literary zeal and tact." The first portion of it was devoted to arguments against free-trade, and to prove, that though a corn-law raised the price of food, it correspondingly increased the purchasing power of the community, and thereby augmented the commercial vitality of a country. "It is always an unnecessary display of courage" (continues the same journal) "to make positive and circumstantial conjectures when conjecture is all that can be attempted; but if Mr. D'Israeli has caught the enemy tripping in too great minuteness of prophecy, he has exposed himself to the rebuke he administers, by laying down the future price of wheat at 30s. to 35s. a quarter, by predicting that three or four millions of our agricultural population will be put out of employment, and that no more than 300,000, or more probably only 150,000, will find work in manufactures. If, too, he can truly charge his antagonists with too arbitrary views of the past, he is not himself exempt from historical paradox when he asserts, that England is now less of a manufacturing country than it was a century ago." The conclusion of the hon. member's speech, which contained, as usual, a bitter invective against Sir R. Peel, was as follows:—

And now I must say, in vindication of the right honourable gentleman, that I think great injustice has been done to him throughout these debates—an unjustifiable misconception has universally prevailed. Sir, the right hon. gentleman has been accused of foregone treachery, of long meditated deception, of a device unworthy of a great statesman, even of an unprincipled one, entirely to abandon all the principles by which he rose to power. I entirely

acquit the right hon. gentleman of any such intentions, and I do so for this reason—because, whenever I examine the career of that minister, which has now filled a great space in the parliamentary history of his country, I see that for the last thirty or forty years, from the days of Mr. Horner to the days of the hon. member for Stockport, the right hon. gentleman has traded on the ideas and intelligence of others [Protectionist cheers]. His life had been a great appropriation clause [renewed cheers]. He is a burglar of others' intellect. Search through the index of Bateson, from the days of William the Conqueror to the transactions of the last reign, there is no statesman who has committed political petty larcenies to so enormous an extent [loud cheers]. I believe, therefore, when the right hon. gentleman undertook our cause on either side of the house, that he was perfectly sincere in his advocacy. But as in the course of discussion the conventionalism which he had received from us crumbled away in his grasp, and feeling no creative power to sustain him with new arguments—feeling no spontaneous sentiment to force on his convictions, the right honourable gentleman, reduced at last to defending the noblest cause, based on the most high and solemn principles—on the burdens peculiar to agriculture—faithful to the law of his nature, the right honourable gentleman imbibed the new doctrines, the more life-like, popular, and vigorous doctrines of free trade, as he had imbibed the doctrines of Mr. Horner, as he had imbibed the doctrines of every leading man of this country, for the last thirty or forty years, with the exception of the doctrine of Parliamentary reform, on which the Whigs wisely led the country without allowing it to grow sufficiently mature to fall into the mouth of the right honourable gentleman [loud cheers]. Sir, the right honourable gentleman tells us he does not feel humiliated. Sir, it is impossible for any one to know what are the feelings of another; feeling depends upon temperament, upon the idiosyncrasy of the individual; it depends upon the organisation of the animal that feels; but this I will tell the right honourable gentleman, that though he may not feel abashed, his country ought to feel humiliated [loud cheers from below the gangway]. Is it so pleasing to the self-complacency of a great nation—is it so grateful to the pride of England that of one (who from the position he has contrived to occupy must rank as its former minister), it may be said as Dean Swift said of another minister, "That he is a gentleman who has the perpetual misfortune to be mistaken" [cheers and great laughter]. And, sir, even now, in this last scene of the drama, when the party whom he unintentionally betrayed is to be intentionally annihilated—even now, in the last scene, the right hon. gentleman is faithful to the law of his being, and is going to pass a project which I believe it is a matter of notoriety is not of his own invention [loud cheers from the Protectionists]. It is one which may have been modified, but it is one which I believe has been offered to another Government, and which by that Government was wisely rejected [cheers]. Why, these are subjects of common notoriety. The first day after the right honourable gentleman had made his proposal a gentleman well known in this House, who is very learned in all the political shifts behind the scenes, met me and said, "Well, what do you think of your chief's plan?" I said, "Why, I don't know what to say;" but, taking up the phrase of the hour, I said, "I suppose it is a great and comprehensive plan" [great laughter]. He replied, "We know all about it; it was offered to us; we know all about it—it's Popkins's plan" [great cheers and laughter]. And is England to be controlled, is England to be convulsed for Popkins's plan [cheers]? Will you go to the country with it? Dare you appeal to the people with such a plan? Would statesmen act as you have done? Would a Bellingham or a Bolingbroke, a Walsingham or a Walpole, a Chatham or a Canning, have adopted such a course? You dare not appeal to the country. I will not believe it. I have too much faith in the good sense and integrity of my countrymen to believe that they will much longer endure the hucksterings of the Treasury bench [great cheers from the Protectionists]—the hucksterings of the political pedlar, who bought his party in the cheapest market and sold them in the dearest [renewed cheers]. I know there are many who tell me that the time has gone by when you can appeal to those high and honest impulses which were once the main stay and the main element of the English character. I know that we appeal to a people debauched by a public gambling, stimulated and encouraged by an inefficient and short-sighted minister. I know that the public mind is polluted by economic fancies, hoping to become rich without the interference of industry and toil. I know too, sir, that all confidence in public men is lost. But, sir, I have faith in the enduring elements of the English character. It may be vain now, in the midnight of their intoxication, to tell them there will be an awakening of bitterness; it may be idle now, in the spring-tide of their economic fancies, to warn them that there may be an ebb of trouble. But inevitably that hour will arrive; and then, when their spirits are softened by misfortune, they may perhaps recur to those principles which made England great, and which in our belief alone can keep her so; perchance, too, they may remember, not with unkindness, those whom they betrayed and deserted, when they were neither ashamed nor afraid to struggle for the good old cause—that cause with which are associated principles the most popular, and sentiments the most entirely national—the cause of labour, and the cause of England. [The honourable gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged cheering, principally from the members below the gangway.]

Lord JOHN RUSSELL followed. He thought the House must have felt how much more Mr. D'Israeli's talents lay in dressing up a powerful invective against the First Minister of the Crown, than in proving that the bill before the House was a bad measure. Lord John, in addressing himself to the merits of the bill, seemed anxious to show that his transition from the fixed-duty principle to entire free-trade was natural and unavoidable. At the outset, he was a follower of Mr. Huskisson. In 1839 he promulgated his ideas in favour of a moderate fixed duty, having found that the sliding-scale was enhancing injuriously the price of food. He retained that opinion till the middle of last year, when circumstances convinced him that total repeal had become the only suitable measure. Like Mr. D'Israeli, Lord John attacked Ministers, but still more the Conservative party, the grounds being the false pretences on which they turned out the Whigs:—

I think the right honourable gentleman to blame [hear]. I think he likewise should not have thoughtlessly reserved his opinion, but that he should have stated to his party fully those principles on which he has since acted—principles in which I can see little to blame [Protectionist cheers]; but to have gone on week after week, year after year, in order to overturn a Government—risking the peace and safety of Ireland [loud cheers]—risking the tranquillity of the empire, without having some settled means as to the manner in which Ireland should be tranquillised, and the empire governed,—that, I say, was a fatal defect in the

party, and I am not sorry that fatal defect should have led to its dissolution [loud cheers]. Sir, I can admire the cavalier of 1645, who defended the throne against Hampden and Cromwell. Sir, I can admire the Jacobites of 1745, who came forward on behalf of the Stuarts, against that which I think was the right cause—that of the House of Hanover. I can admire the chivalrous spirit, the determined loyalty, the firm adherence to established opinion manifested by the men who led those two unfortunate causes. But when I come to this triumphant cause of 1845, I find such an absence of all chivalry ["Hear," and a laugh], such an absence of all united principle, that I own, in my opinion, it is far better that men who differ so much should be totally disunited [cheers].

Sir R. PEEL commenced with a reference to Mr. D'Israeli:—

Sir, I foresaw that the course which I have taken from a sense of public duty would expose me to serious sacrifices—I foresaw, as its inevitable result, that I must forfeit friendship which I valued—that I must anticipate the severance of political relations in which I took a sincere pride—but the smallest of the penalties which I contemplated was that of the continued venomous attacks of the honourable member for Shrewsbury [loud and long-continued cheering]. Sir, I will only say of that honourable gentleman, that if, after reviewing the whole of my public life—a life of thirty years previous to my accession to office in 1841—if he then entertained that opinion of me which he now professes—if he thought that I was guilty of those petty larcenies from Mr. Horner and others, it is surprising that, in 1841, after that long experience of my public career, he should have been prepared to give me his confidence ["Hear, hear," and cheers]. It is more surprising still that he should have been ready, as I think he was, to unite his efforts with mine in office [tremendous Opposition and Ministerial cheering]—that readiness, I think, being the strongest proof which one public man can give of confidence in the honour and integrity of another [cheers].

Vindicating the measure itself, he took his arguments from the statements of the Protectionist members. He reiterated his willingness to endure all the painful consequences of his changed views. He defended the general policy of his Government on the highest constitutional principles:—

If I look to the prerogatives of the Crown—if I look to the position of the church—if I look to the influence of the aristocracy—I cannot charge myself with having taken any course inconsistent with Conservative principles [ironical cheers from the Protectionists]. I cannot charge myself with having taken any course calculated to endanger the high privileges of any branch of the legislature, or any institution of this country. My earnest wish has been, during my tenure of power, to impress the people of this country with the belief that the Legislature was animated by a sincere desire to frame its legislation upon the principles of equity [hear, hear]. I have a strong belief that the great object which we of any other government should contemplate, would be to elevate the social position of that class of the people with whom we are brought into no direct relation by the exercise of the elective franchise. Our object has been so to apportion taxation, that we shall relieve industry and labour from any undue burden, and transfer it, as far as is consistent, to those who are better able to bear it [cheers]. I look to the present position of affairs; I look to the absence of all commotion, to the absence of any commitments for sedition; I look to the calm that prevails in the public mind; I look to the absence of all disturbance; I look to the increased and growing confidence, on account of the course you have taken in relieving trade from restriction, and industry from unjust burdens [loud cheers]. Where there was disaffection, I see there is contentment; where there was turbulence, I see there is peace; where there was disloyalty, I see there is loyalty; I see a disposition to confidence in you, and not to agitate questions that are at the foundation of your institutions [cheers]. Deprive me of power to-morrow, you can neither deprive me of the consciousness that I have exercised the power committed to me from no corrupt or interested motive [loud cheers], nor looked to the gratification of any personal ambition for a selfish object [continued cheers]; that I have tried to maintain peace abroad consistently with national honour while defending every just claim, to increase the confidence of the great body of the people in the justice of your decisions, by the means of equal laws to dispense with all coercive power [some cries of "No!"], and to ground loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the constitution upon a conviction of the benefits thereby gained by the great body of the people [loud cheers from both sides].

Mr. D'ISRAELI assured the House that he had never applied to Sir R. Peel for any favour whatever. A communication had been made to him in 1841, which he presumed came from the Government, and it was asserted that he had solicited a diplomatic appointment to Madrid. He denied it, and affirmed that his opposition to the Government proceeded not from personal disappointment, but conviction.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said that, in 1841, he understood Mr. D'Israeli was ready to afford that proof of political confidence which is implied by acceptance of office.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK addressed the House at considerable length.

Mr. VILLIERS followed in reply to his lordship.

The House then divided, when the numbers were:—

For the third reading of the bill	327
Against it	229
Majority in favour of the bill	—98

The bill was then passed amid loud cheering.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the Duke of WELLINGTON moved that what he termed the "Corn-law Repeal bill" be read a first time.

The Duke of RICHMOND rose, and, with considerable emphasis and warmth, entered his protest against the measure and the Ministers by whom it has been introduced. He regretted to see the distinction which was drawn between public and private honour. Sir Robert Peel was a man of strict honour; his private character was unimpeachable; and, at Tamworth, his word was his bond. But he did not consider it to be inconsistent with his honour, as a public man, to abandon all the principles he had ever professed, and to induce others to violate promises and pledges. The present Parliament, elected for the support of protection, had no right to abrogate it; and he trusted that the House of Lords would sustain their character with the country, and stop rash and dangerous legislation, full of peril both to great interests and public confidence. He, however, reserved his formal opposition till the second reading. He concluded:—

We believe that with that fair field and without favour,

we shall be able to convince your lordships of the soundness of those arguments which have been so well and ably stated against this measure in another place, and which, in my opinion, have met with nothing worthy the name of contradiction, and shall also be able to induce your lordships to do that which is one of the most paramount duties of this House to do—namely, to prevent rash legislation taking place in consequence of clamour made by interested individuals out of doors, who, knowing the prime minister better than we did, well knew how to work upon his fears, though they never could persuade him his judgment was wrong till he had lost his head [a laugh] by an ailment which, I am happy to say, is not a common one among the people of this country—cowardly political fear [laughter].

Lord BROUGHAM thought that a conscientious change of opinion on the part of a statesman was honourable, and reminded the Duke of Richmond that he was a member of the Government which, in 1831, never dreamed of advising a dissolution of Parliament until it had rejected the Reform Bill.

After an exchange of explanations from Lord BROUGHAM and the Duke of RICHMOND,

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY deprecated personal attacks upon Sir Robert Peel for a change of opinion, seeing the Duke of Richmond had himself frequently changed his position in that House.

The Duke of RICHMOND assured the House that he had only expressed himself on the present occasion because, on the second reading of the bill, he intended altogether to abstain from personal considerations.

The Earl of RYON was glad to hear this assurance, partly for his own sake [this raised great laughter, the noble earl, as Mr. Robinson, being the author of the Corn Bill of 1815], and partly on account of Sir Robert Peel. He was, however, ready to meet any attacks which might be made upon him for his share in the awful responsibility of the present measure.

"There is no terror, Cassius, in thy threats,
For I am so armed in steadfast honesty
That they pass by me as the idle wind."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then put the question that the bill be read a first time, and declared the "contents" to have it. The Duke of Richmond exclaimed in a somewhat loud tone "Not content," but his Grace was the only peer who expressed dissent.

The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that he would move the second reading of the bill on Monday next.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS RELIEF BILL.

In the House of Lords on Friday, on the motion for going into committee on the Religious Opinions Relief Bill, the Bishop of EXETER moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months. The right reverend prelate called in question the accuracy of the opinion given by the learned Lords in the House, that to maintain the doctrine of a foreign jurisdiction in this realm was not in itself an offence against the law of the land.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, it was impossible to maintain that Roman Catholics who asserted the supremacy of the Pope in spiritual and ecclesiastical matters, by so doing offended against the laws of the country.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S heartily approved of every clause in the bill, although he thought it ought to have gone further; he regretted that it had been received so coldly by the right reverend bench; and he vehemently denounced the opponents of the bill as "literary demagogues who had been pandering to the worst passions of the multitude, prostrating their talents and their station as teachers to the vilest ends, and degrading the most sacred names of humanity, philanthropy, and freedom, while putting themselves forward in the foremost ranks to point public indignation at men from whose religious sentiments they differed."

The Bishop of OXFORD, on the part of himself and his right reverend friends, rejected the imputation of the right reverend Prelate, that whatever was liberal in the measure was received coldly, reluctantly, and unworthily by the right reverend Bench. He (the Bishop of Oxford) could not allow the right reverend Prelate to take the exclusive merit of welcoming heartily and gladly all those parts of the measure which tended to do away with those injurious and insulting epithets, and harsh and unworthy penalties which at present disgraced the statute-book. Those laws were not, however, enacted for the Church of England, but for the State of England. The preamble to the act of Elizabeth indicated that that act was intended to show, that the ancient realm of England was complete in itself, and that the nation renounced all meddling on the part of any foreign potentate whatever. The act was, in fact, an assertion of the nationality of the people. But, if there was enough of power in the Common Law to punish the overt act of publishing Bulls against the monarch of this country, why were the 13th of Elizabeth and similar statutes enacted? The Pope had at that time made extraordinary claims; and the greatest men in this country advised that counter statements should be put forth. Those laws were not religious; they were civil and national enactments. But, if altogether repealed, that national declaration, that the Bishop of Rome had no power in this country, would be withdrawn. He had no fears that this country would ever again be overspread with the waves of popish error; but his fears were, lest latitudinarianism and a carelessness as to all religious belief might spring up. There was a double danger in requiring men to take an oath which was palpably untrue, and in removing those statutes which were an energetic and national protest and declaration of the English realm against all foreign interference.

After some further discussion, in which Lords BROUGHAM, CAMPBELL, and STANLEY took part, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the House went into Committee. The unopposed clauses were agreed to; the rest were postponed for the purpose of re-consideration, and the bill was ordered to be re-printed with the amendments.

THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

In the House of Lords on Monday night, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill, and after expressing his surprise that a measure which had been before the House in two

former sessions, and had only been dropped in consequence of the delay occasioned by other business, should now be the object of so much opposition, proceeded to state the grievances which it proposed to remedy. As the law now stood, the Court of Chancery was the sole tribunal which had power to inquire into the administration of charities; but though in some cases it was a proper tribunal, in others, and those the vast majority, it was the worst possible. It was only the large charities, in short, that could afford the expensive machinery of a chancery suit, which, if applied to the poorer endowments, would swallow up all their funds. In any case of abuse, then, the smaller charities could not complain, because such a complaint would be their ruin; this was a state of things not to be endured, and the present bill proposed to establish an independent tribunal, exercising a summary jurisdiction, and composed of commissioners who should have a right of calling on all charities for an account of their receipts and disbursements. Now it was this latter provision which had excited so much opposition, as the larger charities were unwilling to have their accounts examined, and declared, especially those of the City of London, that no abuses of administration had been committed, though it could be proved, beyond a doubt, that abuses did exist, as in the case of the Mercers' Company and others against which numerous informations had been filed. Nevertheless this opposition was so violent, that, rather than hazard the success of the whole measure, he had prepared a schedule, into which such of the charities as the House choose to exempt could be inserted in committee.

I have drawn a comprehensive schedule to include them. In that schedule I have placed the universities; the great colleges and the schools of royal foundation, and other extensive establishments of that description; all the great hospitals of this great metropolis; all the charities which are wholly, or in part, supported by voluntary contributions [cheers]; the Wesleyan Methodists, and a great number of religious bodies of various descriptions, which it is not necessary here to mention, but which we can consider when we go into committee. I will then submit the schedule, which your lordships may subtract from or may add to, as, under the circumstances, you may judge expedient. So much, my lords, as to that part of the case. I have given, or rather, your lordships, by your support of the bill of last session as it came from the committee, have given to the commissioners various administrative powers. I will not now detail them. They may be too extensive, but that is no reason why you should not give a second reading to the bill [hear, hear]. If they are thought to be too extensive they may be abridged; if they are not sufficiently comprehensive they may be increased; but, if you will go into the inquiry minutely, as was done in the committee of last year, you may modify or alter the bill in this respect, as you may think proper.

The noble lord then adverted to the condition of the municipal charities, and stated that the present bill proposed to vest all such trusteeships in the new commissioners, after which he sat down, calling on the House to permit the bill to be read a second time in spite of the opposition from without.

LORD COTTENHAM complained of the extraordinary course pursued by the Lord Chancellor with regard to this bill; it had been before the house since February, and yet no notice had been given of the great alterations about to be proposed in it. It sounded very strange to exempt large companies from the operation of the measure, because they had been guilty of the very malversations which it aimed at preventing. After commenting on the way in which the amendments introduced last session had been treated, the noble lord went on to say that his objections to the bill in its present form were quite independent of its applicability to charitable trusts; he had remarked that since 1841 the patronage of the great Seal had enormously increased, while the business before the Court of Chancery had diminished. In its present state, he was quite certain that the machinery of the court was sufficient, if properly applied, for the administration of all the charitable trusts of the kingdom, and that there was no need to increase the patronage of the Great Seal by a new set of commissioners. He also strongly objected to the inquisitorial powers granted to these commissioners. Parties might do their best, and yet be subjected to considerable expense, even though there had not been any malversation. The measure was peculiarly unjust towards Dissenters:—

But, after all he had said, the evils he had pointed out were as nothing compared to the injury which would be done by this bill to the whole body of the Dissenters [hear, hear]. The Dissenters were, in fact, entirely out of its protection. Trustees were to be appointed by the commissioners, who might or might not be members of the Church of England, and probably they would be; and the bill was applicable not only to all schools, but to all chapels belonging to the Dissenting body. There were 2,000 or 3,000 chapels that would be subjected to this bill, and the commissioners might appoint trustees of the property, and those trustees might be members of the Established Church. But this was not all: the commissioners had the power of approving of the scheme. The trustees might be Presbyterians, or any other denomination they pleased. The commissioners might divert the funds from the purpose for which they were intended; they were to carry out the intentions of the donor, but, if that could not be done, they might apply the funds to any other charitable purpose they pleased.

In conclusion, he declared his conviction that nothing could be more unjust or injurious to these charities than the present scheme, and concluded by moving, that it should be read a second time that day six months.

LORD BROUGHAM strenuously supported the bill; and threw out insinuations that the Whig party, led by Lord COTTENHAM, were abandoning their old opinions on charitable trusts, in the hope of a union with the advocates of protection, by which, for the sake of ulterior objects, the bill might be thrown out, and the Government annoyed:—

It had been objected, that under this bill the management of trusts belonging to Dissenters might be placed in the hands of Churchmen. He had had considerable intercourse with Dissenters, and he must do them the justice to say, that he did not believe there existed among them any very strong dislike to the church. He had seen much more intolerance manifested by them towards one another than towards the clergy. It had been suggested, that the con-

trol of these charities should be vested in the Lord Chancellor, or the Master of the Rolls; but he did not think such an arrangement was likely to be more satisfactory to Dissenters than that proposed by this bill. He trusted the House would go into committee, for those who opposed the bill did not know its real character. Various trustees of Dissenting chapels had petitioned against the bill. Now if there were one class of charities that had been less abused than another, it was the charities belonging to these chapels; and if these were excepted from the operation of the bill, ninety out of one hundred of the petitioners against it would not oppose the measure.

LORD CAMPBELL commenced with a reply to Lord Brougham's personal charges:—

I am most anxious to address a few words to your lordships, as I have been taunted with inconsistency by my noble and learned friend who is now sitting on the edge of the woolsack [great laughter, Lord Brougham at this moment sitting close to the Lord Chancellor]. That noble and learned lord declares himself a Whig, and he has made an appeal to himself, saying that he is the only consistent member of that once great party. He complains that all have departed from it—that he is left a solitary monument of political consistency and wisdom [great laughter]. I mean to abstain from entering at all into the subject of my noble and learned friend's consistency. I remember a session or two ago that he said he could almost promise he would give me an opportunity of taking that issue, and I expected that he would have come forward moving a resolution, "That it is the opinion of this House that Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux, has always been a consistent politician" [great laughter]. But, my lords, two years have elapsed, and no such resolution has been moved, no such notice has been given; and it is enough for me to defend my own consistency respecting this bill, for my noble and learned friend would have your lordships believe that we had first approved of this bill, and then vented our anathemas against it; that we had attacked the bill which we had formerly applauded.

He then proceeded to analyse the bill, pointing out its inadequacy and inefficiency for its object:—

It was allowed upon all hands that his noble and learned friend (Lord COTTENHAM) had administered equity to the great satisfaction of everybody, and yet he had declared that the Court of Chancery was the best tribunal to which application could be made for the correction of abuses in charities. No doubt, it was an admirable tribunal: there was a careful investigation, a patient hearing, and justice was administered. The only objection was the expense of litigation: the obvious remedy then was to diminish that expense. But charities were only specimens of what might be said of the Court of Chancery, with regard to any small sums of money recoverable in equity. If a person had a legacy of £50, to recover it by a bill in equity would lead to a certain loss of a larger sum. The proper remedy, then, would be to allow justice to be cheaply administered. Now, this bill created a tribunal to take in all charities in England; to superintend all, great and small, lay and ecclesiastical, and it required them to render accounts, and to make triennial reports. If there were so much work to be done, then the machinery created by the bill would be necessary, but if they were to confine it to the smaller charities, to those under £100 a-year, it would be unnecessary. Now there were as many as 50,000 trustees who would come under the jurisdiction of these commissioners, who were to render their accounts, and who might be examined upon oath. That might be most painful to them, and most prejudicial to the charities; for men would before long shrink from the performance of these duties. His noble and learned friend had pointed out the extreme injustice of taxing those charities which were well administered, where there was no abuse, to pay for the machinery of this commission. Then, again, no doubt political influence, in many of the boroughs of England, would depend in a great measure upon the appointment of trustees of municipal charities; and yet those appointments were to be made by the secretary to the Lord Chancellor. He had no doubt but that officer would make a very proper selection; but he would naturally appoint those who were familiar with him, who had shown their good qualities, and for whom he might feel kindness and friendship. To that part of the bill he objected. Then his noble and learned friend said he meant to make some amendments in the bill; but the only one he had hinted at was, that he would except from the operation of it certain bodies that had petitioned against it. He believed that, if all who had petitioned against it were excepted from it, the bill would be rendered a dead letter ["Hear," and a laugh]. Was it, then, consistent with the dignity of their lordships' House to agree to such a measure? He therefore humbly advised their lordships to reject this bill.

The Bishop of SALISBURY and Lord WHOTTELEY expressed their intention of voting for the bill.

The House then divided on the question that the bill be read a second time, when the numbers were—

Contents 40
Non-contents 41

Majority against the bill . . . 1

THE TARIFF.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, on the order of the day for bringing up the report on the Customs Duties bill, Lord G. BENTINCK opposed the motion, first, on the ground that the best mode of levying taxes for revenue was by duties on customs rather than by duties on excise; and secondly, on the ground that we ought not to remit £2,400,000 of Customs' duties until we had satisfied ourselves that we could not remit any of the duties on Excise, which pressed so heavily on the people of England. His third ground of opposition was that, if we were determined to reduce Customs' duties in preference to Excise duties, we ought to apply ourselves—and his complaint was that we had not applied ourselves—to the reduction of duties on articles the produce of those countries, which dealt most leniently with our commodities. His fourth ground was that, when you reduced a Customs' duty, the producer abroad shared the benefit of the reduction with the consumer at home, whereas, when you reduced an Excise duty, be it on hops, soap, or corn, the entire reduction went into the pockets of the subjects of Great Britain. He concluded by moving that the report be taken into further consideration that day six months.

Mr. LAWSON and Mr. Alderman HUMPHREY having addressed the House,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER vindicated the commercial policy of the Government, as conducive to the interests of the consumer, favourable to commerce and trade, and beneficial to every interest of the country. He denied that the Canadians were averse to the

reduction of either the timber duties or the corn duties, and treated as a mere idle bugbear the apprehension that either reduction would induce them to wish for annexation with the United States. He ridiculed the notion that commerce could be beneficially carried on under a mutual system of hostile tariffs. Hostile tariffs always begot complaint and irritation between nations, and not unfrequently terminated in animosity and war.

Mr. BANKES reiterated the usual arguments, contending that the measures of the Government were wholly distasteful to the country.

Mr. HAWES asked, if that were so, why no one connected with manufactures had that night joined in opposition to measures which must as seriously affect them as others? The commerce and trade of the country were really seriously affected by the delay, and he urged the importance of arriving at a definitive conclusion.

Mr. BORTHWICK and Mr. PLUMPTRE defended the policy of the Protectionists.

Dr. BOWRING read several letters from the United States, and also from the Canadas, to prove the high satisfaction with which the announcement of our free-trade measures had been received in every portion of the North American continent. He had no hesitation in declaring, that on the continent of Europe they had made Sir R. Peel justly and universally popular. He was considered as the representative of the wealth, and power, and intelligence of England, and his example had already encouraged the sovereigns of Naples, Sardinia, and Tuscany, to make considerable reductions in their tariffs.

Colonel SIBTHORP attributed the eloquence of the last member to the champagne which he had been recently drinking, and observed, that though Sir R. Peel might be the most popular man in Europe, he was not a very popular man on his (Colonel Sibthorp's) side of the House of Commons. He had a faint recollection, that, under the Whig Administration, the expenses of Dr. Bowring's travelling commercial enterprises for two years, five months, and six days, cost the country some £13,500; and perhaps the learned doctor might wish to have a similar commission assigned to him under the Government which had succeeded the Whigs. He thanked Lord G. Bentinck for bringing forward this motion; and as he was opposed to apostasy, hypocrisy, and quackery, he should be most happy in giving him his support.

Mr. HUDSON defended the protective system.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK then withdrew his amendment, a little to the surprise of the House, and the report was received, and

Sir ROBERT PEEL intimated that he would take the third reading of the bill on Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENSIONS TO LORDS HARDINGE AND GOUGH.—Mr. HOGG, on Friday, introduced two bills to authorise the East India Company to grant annuities to Lords Hardinge and Gough. Mr. HUME intimated an intention of disputing, at the fitting time, the propriety of conferring pensions to extend beyond the lifetime of the person who earns the reward. On going into committee on Monday night, Sir A. L. HAY moved that the annuity to Viscount Hardinge become payable to him, during his life, irrespective of any grant by the East India Company. Mr. HUME, Mr. WILLIAMS, and others, protested against providing for persons yet unborn, who could have done no service to the country. Eventually Sir A. L. Hay's amendment was withdrawn and the bill passed through committee.

THE GAUGE QUESTION.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, Sir ROBERT PEEL stated that, after the Board of Trade shall have made their report on the recommendations of the Gauge Commissioners, he will lay it on the table of the House, and state the intentions of the Government on the subject.

THE PEACE QUESTION.—On Monday night Mr. HINDLEY presented a petition signed by 5,000 members of the Peace Association against the enrolment of the militia, and also petitions from seventy branches of the Peace Society, praying that an arbitration clause might be introduced in all treaties between nations, by which they should be bound to arrange their differences instead of by an appeal to arms.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—On Thursday night Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Mr. DUNCOMBE, said that, as many gentlemen wished for an opportunity for discussion before going into committee on the Poor-law Settlement Bill, he should feel bound, after the passing of the Corn Bill, to give an opportunity for that discussion; but he proposed to take the Tariff Bill immediately after the Corn Bill. After the passing of the Corn Bill, and after the discussion on the remaining stages of the Tariff Bill, and after the discussion of the Settlement Bill, he was willing to give the first day he could to the Factory Bill.

MAYNOOTH.—On Thursday Mr. PLUMPTRE gave notice, for that day fortnight, of a motion to repeal the Maynooth act of last session.

IMPOSSIBLE ATTENDANCE.—On Wednesday, Mr. GIBBORNE submitted a case for the opinion of the Speaker. He had been summoned to attend on the committee of the Liverpool Waterworks; but he was anxious to be present at the debate on the Factory Bill, and between the two duties he felt himself placed in a position of great difficulty. The present system of things was one which was calculated to cause much perplexity and difficulty to members, and loudly called for the correction of the House. Sir GEORGE GREY thought that members should be permitted to use their own discretion. Mr. BERNAL expressed a different opinion: the House ought to make some rule on the subject. The SPEAKER remarked that Mr. Gisborne's attendance was not compulsory.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION ON THE THIRD READING OF THE CORN BILL.—The majority, on the 28th of February, for going into committee, after a debate of three weeks, was ninety-seven, in a House consisting of five hundred and seventy-seven members. The bill has ultimately been passed, in a House consisting only of five hundred and fifty-six members, by a majority of ninety-eight, being an increase of one vote, and a relative

increase of five votes. The numbers in the three great divisions which have taken place were:—

	For going into Committee February 28.	For the Second Reading March 28.	For the Third Reading May 16.
House	577	516	556
For	337	302	327
Against	240	244	229
Majority	97	88	98

The following is a summary of the division:—

MAJORITY (TELLERS INCLUDED).	
Conservatives	106
Liberals	223
329	
MINORITY (TELLERS INCLUDED).	
Conservatives	222
Liberals	9
231	
Absent (Conservatives)	46
Ditto (Liberals)	49
95	
Speaker	1
Seats Vacant—Sudbury	2
658	

HAYDN'S "CREATION."—We are glad to observe that Mr. Purday, the music publisher, High Holborn, has lately brought out a cheap and portable edition of this beautiful oratorio, uniform with the "Messiah," which we had the pleasure of noticing some time since. The moderate price at which it is published places it within the reach of most musical amateurs. It is equally adapted for the public performance and the private circle. In the former case, the smallness of the size (imperial octavo) prevents the inconvenience which would otherwise result from its use in a large assembly; in the latter, the arrangement of the parts removes many of the difficulties which usually attend the performance of such compositions. The edition has been carefully prepared under the direction of Mr. Westrop, and contains a brief memoir of the composer, and is elegantly bound in cloth boards. Although the accurate adherence to the composer's score in the music is to be commended, we think the words might have been altered in various passages to great advantage.

PROPOSED VISIT OF ELIHU BURRITT.—The *Christian Citizen* of April 11 contains an article from the pen of the learned American blacksmith, from which we gather that he contemplates a visit to England. He says, "For some time past, the idea has been running in our mind, that a voyage to England and a short visit in that country would much benefit our outward man. We have been much confined during the last two or three years, and thus deprived of the physical exercise which our earliest habits have rendered constitutionally necessary to our health. We have thought, therefore, of this plan, which we would now submit to the committee of the whole list of our readers and friends. About the 1st of June, we propose, under certain conditions, to take steamer or packet for England. On our arrival, we purpose to take a private hickory staff and travel on, like Bunyan's pilgrim, through the country, at the rate of about ten miles a day,

With a pocket for my wheat, and a pocket for my rye,
And a jug of water by my side, to drink when I am dry.

Passing thus leisurely on foot through the agricultural districts, we anticipate the opportunity of looking through the hedges and into barn-yards; sometimes into the kitchens of the common people, once in a while into a blacksmith's shop to smite at the anvil. In fact, we intend to pull at every latch-string that we find outside the door or gate, and study the physiology of turnips, hay-ricks, cabbages, hops, ruta baga, &c., and of all kinds of cattle, sheep, and swine. We propose to avoid the lions of the country, and confine our walks to the low lands of common life; and to have our conversation and communion chiefly with the labouring classes. Perhaps we might get together a knot of them some moonshiny night and talk to them a little on temperance, peace, and universal brotherhood. During such a pedestrian tour, we think we might see and hear some things which a person could not do while whizzing through the country on the railroad at the rate of thirty miles an hour."

SUSPECTED MURDER OF SIX PERSONS BY POISONING.—Mr. John Ball—a respectable man, living at Happisburgh, Norfolk—his wife, and four grandchildren, having died within a very short period, and in a very sudden manner, suspicions were excited, and a communication was forwarded to Mr. Pringle, one of the coroners for the county, who promptly issued his warrant for holding an inquest, and directed that two of the bodies should be exhumed. This was accordingly done; and, on their being subject to a post-mortem examination by three experienced medical gentlemen of the neighbourhood, they declared that each body contained as much arsenic as would poison the inhabitants of the whole parish. This discovery has produced the greatest excitement; and the coroner, on learning the result of the medical gentlemen's operations, issued instructions to the parochial officers for the disinterment of the other members of Ball's family. This has been carried into effect, a tent being erected in the parish churchyard to shelter the bodies, which proceeding attracted the residents of the villages for miles round. These are understood to have been examined by the surgeons, and the cause of death ascertained to have been arsenic. Several witnesses have been examined by the coroner, whose testimony goes far to implicate several parties in the commission of this dreadful tragedy; but the inquest has been further adjourned, and a large number of witnesses from Yarmouth, and other places, summoned.

THE NEW POTATO CROP.—Yesterday, a farmer brought us a sample of new potatoes grown in his haggard near Limerick from diseased seed. The potatoes are perfectly sound and clean, without any trace of the original blight; and what he thus tried as an experiment has most agreeably undeceived him.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

STATE OF RELIGION IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Christian public are well aware that the Rev. James Begg, of the Free Church, Newington, returned, a short time back, from North America, which he had visited for the purpose of making personal observations on the religious, moral, and social condition of the people. For the purpose of hearing a full and particular account of the reverend gentleman's observations, a meeting was held in Newington Free Church, Edinburgh, on Monday, the 4th inst., which was very numerous and respectfully attended. Mr. Begg gave a very brief, comprehensive, and interesting account of his journey through the different provinces of North America—his preachings in various places, in Canada, in New York, in Washington, and before Congress—the magnificent and stupendous appearance which nature there assumes—the pleasing and beautiful natural appearances of the country—the religious, moral, and social condition of the people—and then asked a very important question. With regard to the population of these countries, what is their position? They are, in a majority of cases, emigrants from Scotland; there we find Scotchmen everywhere, and often a very strange mixture of Scotchmen. They were from all parts of Scotland—from the borders of England to John o' Groat's house: while, in regard to the comforts of this life, they are in a very happy condition—located in a beautiful and fertile country, under a salubrious and delightful climate—in most cases, proprietors of the soil which they cultivate—possessed of all the necessities, and many of the luxuries of this life, in profusion. So much for the things of this world! How dark the picture on the other side! They are miserably ill off for spiritual things; they are so much engrossed with the things of time, that they have no leisure, and many of them little concern, for the things of eternity—for making provision for the immortal soul. What has been done for them? Literally nothing; or, in many cases, worse than nothing. We have certainly sent them preachers, but of what description or character have they been? We have sent them the very dregs of our preachers: those who were of no use here, were thought good enough for the colonies. The colonists had no choice; they must take what they can get. This is a fatal and a fearful mistake. Colonists of all countries, and more particularly of Britain, are, in general, remarkable for their shrewdness, their penetration, their energy, and their perseverance; and individuals of that stamp require ministers of a corresponding character, and instead, we have sent them, in general, the very refuse—the most worthless of our preachers. The result has been most disastrous. In a conversation with Mr. Burns, late of Kilguth, Scotland, he said, that although several revivals of religion had taken place there, they were attended with very little permanent results, and the general tone of religion was very low indeed. It has now become a very serious question, not only to our church, and there are many churches in connexion with the Free Church there, but to Christian churches of every name and every creed—What ought to be done? In the meantime the gospel must be continued there, either by sending out good and faithful ministers, or by training up a native race to the work of the holy ministry. This is the true system of missions. This is not only the apostolic mode of missions, but the only one which will eventually succeed. In this way Popery is spreading in that vast and rising country. If something is not done—and done soon—the supremacy of Protestantism will be lost, and Popery become paramount throughout all that vast continent, both north and south. It is already powerful in New York, in Washington, and other cities, and it is almost universal in Lower Canada, and along the valley of the Mississippi. These results have been done, not by missionaries sent from Italy, but by native Americans and native Canadians. They send out men to begin the work, and train up a native race, who form soon the most efficient missionaries. The great maxim of Popery has always been, "The field is the world;" and they have bent all their power, and employed all their energies, to occupy that field. The agents of Popery do not now shun the light, or avoid the gaze and scrutiny of the world. They here promulgate and defend their doctrines, through the common schools, the educational establishments, the pulpit, and the press. To counteract all this energy, we must adopt a similar plan. There is, at present, in Toronto, an academic institution, one of the most hopeful features in the country, which has twenty-two regular and twelve irregular students, all natives of the country, who are being trained up to act as teachers and preachers of the Gospel. This institution we must foster; and we must also establish similar institutions in the lower provinces; and they must not be content to remain there, but must spread abroad wherever an opening can be found. This is the scriptural and the rational mode. This is no new untried scheme, it has been already adopted by our own Dr. Duff of Calcutta, in the East Indies, with signal success. From all our experience of the past, we are warranted in asserting, that no good can be done on a great scale—a scale at all commensurate with the magnitude of the evil—till such a plan be universally adopted and acted on.

RATHER NEW.—A few days ago a lady visited one of the most extensive shopping establishments in Glasgow, and made purchases to the extent of £80. On examining the contents of her purse she found she had only £50, and suggested that one of the shop-boys should just step into the carriage along with her, and receive payment at her mansion. Instead, however, of arriving at a fine mansion, judge of his surprise when the officials of a lunatic asylum seized him and held fast. The lady had, of course, specially prepared a warrant for his committal. Before he could procure liberation the fair one and goods had disappeared, and have not since been heard of.—*Glasgow Argus.*

MR. BRAMWELL, barrister-at-law, has made his award in the case of the Spafelds cemetery, and laid down regulations for the mitigation of the nuisance.

NEWSPAPER



POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, May 20th.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Tariff Bill, on which so much opposition was threatened by the Protectionists, passed the House of Commons last night without even a division, and was immediately carried up to the House of Lords, where, after another tirade from the Duke of Richmond, it was read a first time. We have thus the pleasure of congratulating the country upon the whole of the commercial reforms which have been proposed to the House of Commons having passed that branch of the Legislature unaltered and unmodified. The second reading of the bill is fixed for Thursday, the 28th inst. Some discussion, however, took place on the first reading in the House of Lords, in which the Duke of Richmond, Lord Montagu, Earl Grey, Lord Ashburton, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Haddington, and Lord Stanley, took part.

The Duke of Richmond entered his protest against the measure, as an unauthorised abandonment of the great principle of protection to British industry, and leading consequently to the destruction of our colonial system, and an ultimate sweeping away of all customs duties.

Lord Stanley suggested that the second reading might be nominally fixed for Thursday, the 20th, with the understanding that if the debate on the Corn Bill was not then over, it should be fixed for a still future day.

The Duke of Richmond said that even if he disagreed with Lord Stanley, he would acquiesce in the arrangement proposed by him, because he looked upon him as their mainstay in the approaching debates. This remark provoked loud laughter.

The bill was then read a first time and ordered to be printed.

The Bishop of St. David's presented a petition praying for the education of the children of the poor in Wales in the English language, and raised a discussion on the subject. Lord Lansdowne hoped that, whatever assistance might be given by Parliament, the principle of local exertion would not be departed from. Lord Brougham was glad to learn that the right reverend prelate approved of the noble and sound principle of calling for a certain local proportion of subscription when public assistance was granted. That was an excellent principle, and one which had been strongly recommended by the Education Committee. The Duke of Buccleuch said that the number of schools throughout the country was increasing so rapidly as to render an increase of the strength of the staff of inspectors necessary.

In answer to a question from Earl Grey, Lord Lytton stated that the Government proposed to found a colony in North Australia, to be settled partly by emancipated convicts.

The proceedings of the House of Commons last night were of little importance, except that Government narrowly escaped another defeat. Mr. Banks moved that William Rickett have leave to state his case at the bar of the House, with reference to the Bridport election. On this, Mr. Christie had an amendment for the reference of the petition of Rickett to a select committee, to be appointed to inquire into the various circumstances which have led to the substitution of Mr. Romilly for Mr. Baillie Cochrane as member for Bridport. This raised an interesting debate on election law, in which the Attorney-general and a number of other members took part. Mr. Banks withdrew his amendment and Mr. Christie's was put as a substantive motion. The Attorney-general then moved an amendment, limiting the inquiries of the select committee moved for by Mr. Christie into the circumstances under which Welsh gave evidence that Rickett had voted for Mr. Romilly. The House divided on this amendment. The members for and against it were equal, being 47. The Speaker gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment. It was supposed that the main question was disposed of, until Mr. Law reminded the Speaker that it had not been put. The Speaker was proceeding to put it, when, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Christie, Mr. Hume moved that the debate be adjourned. After a short conversation it was adjourned to Thursday next.

The Railway Companies Dissolution Bill then passed through a committee.

Mr. Fox Maule obtained leave, after a slight objection from Sir James Graham, to bring in a bill to enable Christian congregations in Scotland to obtain sites for places of worship, manse, and school-houses.

The Customs' Duties bill was read a third time, and passed, after a brief conversation on the subject of agricultural statistics.

Dr. Bowring moved an address to the Crown on the subject of the quarantine laws, which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith O'Brien.—A writ of *habeas corpus* was yesterday granted by the sitting Judge at Chambers, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, commanding him to bring up the body of William Smith O'Brien, detained in his custody, together with the cause of his detention.—*Times*.

THE PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.—Letters from Germany (says the *Stiele* of Saturday) announce that the constitution will be published early in June. Prince Henry of Prussia, who is at the head of the opposing party, wished the King to proceed by means of a sovereign grant. Frederick William IV. did not entertain the same opinion. "I wish" (he is said to have exclaimed)—"I wish the constitution to engage both the people and the Crown, and to attain that object I ought to consult the states, united in general assembly." It appears decided, that the states will only have a consulting, or deliberative voice; this is an unfortunate combination, as it leaves too heavy a responsibility resting on the Government. The grand question is to know if the sittings of the States will be public, or, what is much more important, if the journals

will be allowed to publish their proceedings. It is asserted that the King has declared himself favourable to this liberty, but that he has not yet been able to surmount the repugnance of his brother, the heir presumptive to the crown, to publicity. The opinion of our own correspondent is, that the Prince of Prussia will give way, his conviction being already very much shaken.

SPANISH RETALIATION.—It will be recollected that during last year, the Spanish Government made a claim to the admission of their colonial produce into this country on the same terms as the most favoured nations, on the faith of existing treaties. The British cabinet refused to acknowledge the right, and Spain has determined to have her revenge. Instructions had been received by the Governor from the Government in Madrid, and steps had been taken to carry them into effect, which must exterminate British trade in Cuba and Porto Rico. British ships are to be subjected to heavy additional charges. Differential duties are to be placed upon British manufactures, but especially upon our cotton goods, which constitute the great bulk of our trade. The differential duties are to be of three different and distinct classes, increasing in amount exactly as they will inflict most injury on British interests.

The *Gazette* of last night notifies, that her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 9th of June next.

REPRESENTATION OF MONMOUTH.—Captain Somerset having announced his intention of standing for the county of Monmouth, in opposition to Lord Granville Somerset, a member of her Majesty's Government and a Cabinet Minister, the gallant captain has resigned his appointment as equerry in the household of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.—*Times*.

MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY.—About two years ago, Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, the railway carriers, received at their warehouse, in Liverpool, amongst other packages, a large square box or packing case, addressed to a Dr. Hunter, residing in London. The carriage was duly paid, and the box, in regular course, brought up by one of the goods trains to town. After repeated search, however, the Dr. Hunter could not be found, and the package, after being advertised, was removed back to the depot belonging to Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, at the goods department of the Birmingham Railway, Camden Town. At this place it has remained undisturbed until within the last few days, when it was opened by the manager of the goods department. The contents were found to be three dead bodies, consisting of those of a man, woman, and child. No explanation of this mysterious event has yet transpired, but Mr. Wakley will hold an inquest on the bodies in the course of a few days.

THE POISONING CASE IN NORFOLK.—The inquest on the exhumed bodies, a brief notice of which will be found in another column, was concluded on Monday. The coroner thought the facts did not fix upon any party so as to warrant them in sending the case to another tribunal, if any one was inculpated. The finger of suspicion most certainly pointed to the deceased Jonathan Balls, and he was now beyond the reach of the law. He recommended them to return such a verdict as would enable the officer to have the matter further inquired into, should such circumstances arise as required it. It was a case of great suspicion. The jury then found, after half an hour's consultation, "That the deceased, Jonathan Balls, Elizabeth Balls, Samuel Pestle, and Ann Elizabeth Pestle died from the effects of poison, but how administered there was no evidence to show."

The strike in the building trade is still, apparently, as far as ever from being terminated. The men, pretty generally, continue firm to their purpose not to sign the declaration submitted by the master builders; and the latter are actively engaged in maturing their general union, the better to enable them to put down the general union of the men.—*Liverpool Times*.

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.—The 30th annual meeting of this Society was held yesterday evening, in Finsbury chapel, Moorfields, and there was a large attendance present on the occasion. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hindley, M.P., who, in the course of the speech with which he opened the proceedings, lamented the absence of all sympathy with the objects of the Society among the members of the House of Commons. To their indifference to the cause of peace, and their enthusiastic admiration for the false glories of war, fanned as that spirit had been by the recent successes of our Indian armies, the honourable gentleman attributed his not having advocated the cause of the Society, by a motion or otherwise, on the floor of the House. He acknowledged that the duties of President to the Society could be less efficiently discharged by a member of Parliament, as the opinions entertained there prevented him from being of active service to the cause. But, he added, the representatives of the people were the less deserving of blame, as even the clergy of the country themselves, bound as they were to preach the gospel of peace, practically denied the doctrines which they ought to inculcate. The report gave minute details of the society's proceedings during the past year, and expressed satisfaction at the progress which its opinions had made among the masses in this country and abroad. An immense number of the society's usual tracts had been circulated, in addition to some of an ephemeral character, and more particularly with respect to the recent war in India. 22,000 letters had been forwarded to the clergymen of the United Kingdom, urging them to support the efforts of the society; and, with respect to our pending disputes with America, letters had been sent to the doctors of the public press. The report gave a detailed account of the agencies of the society, and public meetings held in this country and abroad thereby. It referred also particularly to the demonstrations and petitions the society had got up among the people with reference to capital punishments, duelling, and the Government proposition for calling out the militia. From the financial statement, it appeared that the total receipts of the society during the year amounted to £2,334, and that there was a balance over, after deducting the expenditure, of £556. The meeting was addressed by Mr. A. Stokes, Mr. A. B. Stevens, Mr. C.

Stovel, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, Mr. R. R. Moore, and other gentlemen, in support of resolutions bearing upon the general objects of the society, and making specific reference to the Oregon question, the late war in India, and the militia measure. The resolutions having been carried unanimously, the meeting broke up.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The usual annual meeting of this Society was held last night at Exeter-hall, the large room of which was crowded on the occasion. Alderman Challis filled the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the following ministers:—Messrs. Fraser, Potter, Kirk, Smith, Richards, Spencer. Resolutions were carried adapted to the objects and prospects of the Society, and a report was read detailing its proceedings during the past year, and stating the grounds on which it rested its claims to the support of the Christian public. From the financial statement it appeared that the receipts of the Society amounted to £7,176 9s. 10d., and the expenditure to £8,496 18s., there being thus a considerable balance against the Society. A collection having been made, and thanks returned to Alderman Challis for his conduct in the chair, the meeting broke up shortly before 10 o'clock.

The near approach of an interesting event, to which the public look forward with intense interest, may, perhaps, be inferred from the fact that the messengers of the Home-office have received directions to be in attendance, night and day, on and after to-morrow (Monday): so that the fact of the Queen's indisposition may be communicated without loss of time to the Cabinet Ministers.—*Observer*.

APPROPRIATE MONUMENT TO MRS. FRY.—It is proposed to establish "an institution for the temporary reception of females discharged from the metropolitan prisons and police offices, who are anxious to reform their lives, to be called Elizabeth Fry's Refuge."—*Norfolk News*.

THE RAILWAY LABOURERS.—A railway-labourer has been killed on the South-eastern Railway, near Tunbridge, by wandering on to the line while drunk; he appears to have fallen or laid himself down across the up-line of rails, and a pilot-engine passed over him. A fight took place on Sunday last, in a field near the Marley tunnel, on the South Devon Railway, between two "navvies;" when one of them fell a corpse on the spot, just as he received a blow from his antagonist.—*Devonport Telegraph*.—Appleby Gaol at present contains eighteen criminal prisoners, of whom fifteen are "navvies."—*Carlisle Journal*.

MR. CORDEN'S HEALTH.—Cobden, I am sorry to say, still continues very weak. It is believed that he has undoubtedly sown in him the seeds of a rapid decline. He has fought hardly for the cause of free trade—he deserves the name of a philanthropist, and I have strong hopes that he will be preserved for other and still more noble battles than those of the past. He is unable to attend the House at present.—*Correspondent of the Sheffield Iris*.

THE "WIND-UP" OF RAILWAYS.—Very few of the mass of railway schemes have resolved to "wind up." "The cause of the 'no wind-up,'" says the *Railway Chronicle*, "is manifold. Many scripholders have mistaken the sudden recovery of the market for a return of public confidence, and go on in the hope that their shares will rise in public favour; whereas the prospect of their extinction was the only ground of that short and mistaken revival. If there be any means more certain than another of preventing a return of confidence, it is the return of the folly which led to the original withdrawal of that confidence." Amongst the meeting of Companies during the past week, by far the great majority of lines have determined to proceed. Seven only have resolved on the more prudent course of winding up. Amongst the latter are the Chester and Manchester Direct; the Grand Trunk, or Stafford and Peterborough Union; the Buxton, Macclesfield, and Crewe; the Midland and Eastern Counties, and the Scottish Central and Caledonian Junction.

HULLAH TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The fourth choral meeting in aid of the fund for the erection of a music-hall, took place on Wednesday evening last at Exeter-hall, which was filled with an attentive and delighted auditory. The performance, which, as usual, consisted of a selection of sacred and secular pieces, seemed to give general satisfaction. Another choral meeting was announced to take place during next month.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—At a meeting of the Cork Poor Relief Committee, held last week, Father Mathew gave it as his opinion that the distress would not continue as long as might have been anticipated; and further, that he was happy to tell them that the early potatoes were coming up luxuriantly, without any apparent failure, and that the wheat crop was also very fine.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—On Tuesday Mr. Russell proposed, in the Edinburgh Town Council, that the Council, in terms of the memorial they had sent some time ago on the subject, should petition the House of Commons, and also the House of Lords, in favour of the entire abolition of capital punishments. A vote was then taken, when Mr. Russell's motion was declared negatived by fifteen to nine.

ANTI-CAPITAL-PUNISHMENT MOVEMENT.—We rejoice to state that an association is about to be established in Liverpool for the total abolition of the punishment of death. A meeting of its promoters was held on the evening of Tuesday last, the 5th instant, when a committee was appointed to prepare a code of rules and regulations for their future management.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	420	480				
Scotch						
Irish			2270			
Foreign	8090		2770			

Market very dull.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
For every additional line..... 4d.

* * All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

Our supplement of Monday week, with reports of the meetings of the British Anti-State-Church Association, of the Sunday-school Union, and of the British and Foreign Sailors', Tract, Wesleyan Missionary, and Bible Societies; will be forwarded to any of our subscribers who may not have received them, on the receipt of six postage stamps.

Our number for May 6th, containing the verbatim report of Sir Thomas Wilde's speech, and the separate decision of the Judges in the case of Gathercole v. Miall, may also be had direct from the office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Complete Suffragist," and "Independens." Having sufficiently rebuked the sin, we see no good end to be answered by the publication of letters on the subject.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1846.

SUMMARY.

THE two topics of the week which claim especial notice, and which have divided between them the public interest, are the Charitable Trusts Bill and the third reading of the Corn Importation Bill. The first the Lord Chancellor, according to promise, brought forward for a second reading on Monday last, in a tone considerably humbled from what has been of late his wont, and plainly anticipatory of ultimate defeat, although occasionally disguised by elaborate pleasantry. Lord Lyndhurst attempted to obviate some of the less tenable objections to this bill, and detailed the various exemptions, which, after due consideration, he felt disposed to allow. It will not be necessary for us here, in prospect of the result which we shall have presently to announce, further to advert to the concessions of his lordship, than simply to note that amongst them he had placed all charities supported, wholly or in part, by voluntary contributions. That he made out a case for interference, we are bound to allow—we always have admitted it. But that the remedy which he had provided was the right one he wholly failed in proving. He begged hard for a second reading, that the details might be freely discussed in committee, but, as it will be seen, in vain. Fortunately, as far as regards the disposal of this particular measure, the vexation of Protectionists wanted some vent, and found it in the rejection of the Charitable Trusts Bill. If they are but soothed with their victory, we are sure the public will be no losers by it. But we anticipate. Lord Cottenham moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read that day six months, and supported his motion by a speech which held up the measure in its true light, as a gross and mischievous job, concocted for the sake of patronage and power, framed on the worst and most vicious principles, involving in it property to an immense extent, vexatious in most of its details, despotic beyond all other measures which had been submitted to Parliament, and, as a remedy for abuses, both costly and inefficient. Lord Brougham followed; but "oh, what a falling off was there!" The personal interest of the ex-Chancellor in the measure peeped through his virulent abuse of its opponents. His bitter sarcasm could not conceal his lack of argument. Almost every passage of his speech was an invective against objectors; scarcely one contained a reason for adopting the measure. Lord Campbell took him up with uncommon spirit, and dealt both to him and to the bill some mortal thrusts. The discussion was one of great interest, and terminated in the following division:—Contents, 48; non-contents, 49: majority against the second reading, 1. The bill was consequently lost.

The second topic of interest to which we are bound to advert, as overtopping all others in its neighbourhood, is the third reading of the Corn Importation Bill in the House of Commons. The division was taken on Friday night, and a majority of ninety-eight affirmed the measure. Of the three nights' debate preceding the division, the last was the only one possessing the slightest interest. Mr. D'Israeli, Lord John Russell, and Sir R. Peel contrived between them to put some little life into a discussion which had worn itself out. The member for Shrewsbury divided his speech into two branches. Under the first he attacked the policy of the measure; under the second, the men who had introduced it. The first was but an ornate repetition of exploded fallacies—errors produced under the guise of "deep philosophy." In the second, Mr. D'Israeli was more at home. He rebuked Sir R. Peel with severity, bordering upon savageness; accused him of committing petty larcenies upon Mr. Horner and Mr. Hume; and administered that castigation to the hon. baronet, for having deceived his followers, to which, more than any other statesman, he has laid himself open. Lord John commenced his speech with a quiet rebuke of Mr. D'Israeli, and then immediately committed the same fault which he had just reproved. Professedly taking Sir R. Peel under his protection, he hugged his reputation to death in his attempt to defend it. The wisdom and foresight of the Whigs constituted,

of course, a main topic; and the spirit of party ran through his speech from its commencement to its close. Sir R. Peel retorted with some spirit upon Mr. D'Israeli, and repeated a general defence of his measure as well as of himself. Appropriately enough, Mr. Villiers closed the debate with a short speech. The division ensued, and the bill swung clear, once for all, from the House of Commons. It has been read a first time in the House of Lords, not without a violent protest on the part of the Duke of Richmond against the infidelity and tergiversation of Sir R. Peel. His Grace announced that the Protectionist lords would offer no factious opposition—an announcement which the country may take either as a symptom of hope, or as a sign of despair. The second reading is fixed for Monday next. We may just mention, before we conclude this paragraph, that the report of the committee on the tariff has been brought up, and we shall probable announce the division on the third reading in our postscript.

The Ten Hours Factory Bill has been again discussed in the House of Commons. On Wednesday the adjourned debate on the second reading was resumed, and, although the supporters of the measure attempted to press a division, Ministers succeeded in staving off for the present the almost certain defeat which awaits them on this measure. The debate has been indefinitely adjourned, with a promise from Sir R. Peel to re-open the question when the Tariff is disposed of and the Settlement Bill has been discussed. It is to be hoped that the fate of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords may be decided previous to a decision on the Factories Bill, and that Lord John Russell and the liberal supporters of the measure will not endanger the Premier's Free-trade scheme, which is confessedly more important to the social welfare of the working classes than any plan for reducing the hours of labour, by any unwise precipitancy. The noble lord is apparently secure in the speedy reversion of the Premiership; and his own and his party's interest will best be promoted, and the obstacles in the way of his resumption of office materially removed, by facilitating the final success of the Premier's measure.

Thursday night was consumed in discussing two motions, which, whether intentionally or not, postponed for another evening the third reading of the Corn Bill. The first of these was the case of Mr. Toulmin Smith, whose house was searched for an illicit still by an officer of Excise, on the information of an anonymous letter. Mr. Smith complained to the Board, who finally stopped the officer's promotion for three years. The case was one of great abuse of authority; but Mr. Smith did not succeed in obtaining satisfaction for the wrong sustained. On the contrary, the Attorney-general and the Chancellor of the Exchequer did their best to blacken his character and malign his motives. Such are the consequences of complaining of an infringement upon individual liberty! The Government, however, had a narrow escape. The Protectionists, as usual, endeavoured to put them into a minority, by supporting the motion for inquiry, and the result was, that Ministers had only a majority of nine. The other topic of discussion was the bearing of the free-trade measure upon the interests of Canada. Lord G. Bentinck represented the colonists as being almost universally hostile to the corn-bill, and conjured up a fearful picture of the imminent dangers of another rebellion, and annexation to the United States. Mr. Roebuck followed, and demolished the noble lord's arguments. His prediction has fared no better, for we learn, by a recent arrival from Canada, that the Ministerial project has been ratified by a large majority of the provincial legislature. A bill, which provided for the passing of flour from the United States, in bond, through the province, was carried by a majority of forty-five to twenty-seven. Alas, for the Protectionists! Reason and facts seem equally hostile to their exploded fallacies.

Further intelligence from the United States brings the welcome, but not unexpected intelligence that the House of Representatives has agreed to give the notice of the termination of the convention for the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory in substantially the same terms as were adopted by the Senate. Let us hope, therefore, that negotiation will at once be resumed, and that the prediction of Mr. Calhoun, noticed in another column, may be fulfilled.

PEEL AND HIS MEASURE.

THE passage of the Corn Importation bill from the House of Commons, by bringing to a close Sir R. Peel's personal superintendence of it, suggests the present as the most appropriate time for estimating his due in connexion with commercial reform. The history of the man, and the history of his measure, parallel up to this point, now diverge somewhat, and the scheme presents itself to public view, less palpably as Peel's own, and more distinctly as that of the Government. The third reading of the bill in the lower house, was preceded by a debate in which keen partisanship undertook to mete out justice to the honourable baronet. As might have been expected, much truth was spoken, but not in love. The sword of the goddess was used by the hand of an assassin—and the wounds inflicted were inflamed by the venom infused in them. The punishment of the Premier, therefore, carried with it no salutary warning to future statesmen, and was apter to elicit sympathy for the victim, than to excite disapprobation of his guilt. It will be well to avoid committing a like mistake—and, ere the Lords have settled what shall be done with the

bill, to settle for ourselves what credit is due to its author.

We think it no disparagement of Sir Robert Peel's statesmanship that he has worked up other men's ideas. Personal rancour may characterise his course as a series of petty larcenies; but, if such opprobrious terms are applicable, what minister or would-be minister can exempt himself from the reproach? Originality is, perhaps, the last thing of which a practical statesman should be ambitious. It is one thing to amuse the world, it is another thing to govern it—one thing to dazzle by a display of genius, another thing to bless by consulting the general good. He whose policy is swayed, even a hair's breadth, by the fear of embodying other men's thoughts, or carrying into effect principles which others had the merit of discovering, evinces more concern for his own fame than for his country's welfare. We see no reason why men who would glory in the adoption of Adam Smith's opinions should be ashamed of borrowing from a Horner or a Hume. The people of this empire want not novelties, but realities—not what is fresh, but what is solid and just. It is the business of their rulers to seek information in the most likely quarters—to avail themselves of intellect wherever it is found—to add to existing materials if they can—but to combine and arrange if they cannot invent—in a word, to make their measures expressive, not of the brilliancy of their imagination, but of their skill, honesty, and devotedness in pursuit of the common welfare. Mr. D'Israeli's thrust at Sir Robert Peel was that of a pedant; and we believe the country would much prefer the Premier's petty larcenies to the philosopher's original conceptions.

That Peel's devotion, through so long a period, to the cause of protection, argues a lack of wisdom, is true—but it becomes not Lord John Russell to reproach him with it. How long has his lordship been of his present way of thinking? If he is right now, how many years was he content to remain wrong? It is vain for him to urge that, had his fixed-duty proposal of 1841 been accepted, the present sweeping change would have been rendered unnecessary. Yes! if it had been accepted. But Lord John overlooks his own defect of statesmanship. Half-measures, like his, seldom win acceptance. They create hostility on the one hand, without conciliating good-will on the other. If the measure of the Whig lord, which pleased nobody, had but enjoyed the good fortune of pleasing everybody, he might have vaunted the superiority of his understanding, and the greater reach of his foresight. But "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." Lord John changed his policy, but effected nothing by his change—Sir Robert alters his, and gains the hearty support of the people. Both have been converts to a system they once opposed—the one gave us nothing but a Tory majority—the other a virtual repeal of monopoly.

Sir Robert Peel may fairly claim the merit of sagacity, dexterity, and perseverance. He knows at what point resistance becomes impossible. He has tact in the management of the forces under his command—and what he finally resolves upon, he seldom leaves unfinished. He has neither a powerful mind nor a generous heart. He values nothing in the abstract—admires nothing for its own sake—deals with nothing but as it may serve his purpose. He reasons, but does not see—is a master of calculations, but possesses no power of intuition. A revolution must be close upon him before he is sensible of its approach—must touch him, or he knows nothing of its existence. His feelers may protrude to some distance, but they ill supply the want of sight. He discovers the necessity for re-shaping his course whilst it is yet possible—but not till the last moment. Hence his great measures have always been sudden and violent, exceptions to his habitual policy. But in re-adapting himself to public opinion, he is prompt, decisive, and energetic. He does not falter between extremes. He swings right round with the tide of feeling. He proposes no compromises which do not include within them actual settlement. He shuffles where he intends to do nothing—but when his mind has been made up to attempt something in earnest, he gives full range to the principles of his adoption.

From the charge of practising deceit upon his party, none can defend him—and the crime of which he has been guilty, robs him of the fame to which he would otherwise have been entitled. He resorted to falsehood, as the ignorant in olden times sought the aid of witchcraft—and, in the one case as well as the other, success has brought with it a heavy vengeance. Anything but this might have been pardoned—might even have gained for him additional esteem. His adoption of other men's plans might have been ascribed to humble disinterestedness—the lateness of his conversion might have been urged as evidence of conscientiousness. But deceit, even when most it profits us, cannot win our praise. We take the gift, and despise the giver. The country, therefore, has no right to be angry with the Protectionists for their rough treatment of the first lord of the Treasury—least of all has Sir Robert himself any just ground of complaint. He has sown the wind, and he reaps the whirlwind. He planted his position round with lies, and he is now compelled to eat the fruit of them. Nobody pities him. All men think him rightly punished. Few care to demand for him even the credit which he really deserves. His fate will be a useful warning to future statesmen. Peel will be always looked at apart from his measure—and whilst the last will, as it becomes more extensively known, be more admired, the first will be less venerated.

rated by succeeding generations, than he is by the present.

APPROPRIATE FINALE OF THE GATHERCOLE CASE.

SINCE we last addressed our readers, we have been favoured with a visit from an angel of the Church. A stranger, bearing with him a missive expressive of Mr. Gathercole's singular and truly apostolic benevolence, presented himself at our door, on Saturday morning, in the shape of a sheriff's officer, and took legal custody of our goods. We are the more indebted to the vicar of Chatteris for his polite attention in this matter, in that it was quite unexpected. The blessing which he sent into the bosom of our family, and which remained with us to share the quietude of Sunday, came without the slightest warning. Clerical in all his habits, the reverend plaintiff resolved, we suppose, to "do good by stealth." On Thursday, his town solicitor, by the agency of a clerk, made application for the payment of £363 2s. 6d., damages and costs, to our own attorney, and was informed that the Committee would be immediately convened, and the debt forthwith discharged. The arrangement was not objected to by the official underling, and, no protest having been made by his principals, it was understood to meet their acquiescence. On Friday, an execution was applied for, and obtained, from the Sheriff's court, and on Saturday we had the high gratification of receiving into our house an unlooked-for inmate. It so happened that the treasurer, to whom public liberality had confided subscriptions to meet this case, was out of town—so that, in addition to the pleasure of paying nearly £20 additional costs for this courteous experiment upon our patience, we were allowed until Monday noon, full time to appreciate the self-denial required by an observance of the apostolic injunction, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers."

Those who are familiar with Mr. Gathercole's history, as mirrored in his exquisitely delicate publications, will, of course, impute his proceedings in this case to anything but malignity. He has given so many and such decided proofs to the world, of lofty honour, gentlemanly bearing, and enlightened piety, that the world has no difficulty in estimating his character at its true worth. With the picture before us which his life reflects of his heart, it would be impossible for us to suspect him of aught that is not pure, generous, and high-minded. We were inclined to trace home our good fortune to the unscrupulousness of law—but Messrs. Nichols and Doyle, of Bedford-row, Mr. Gathercole's town attorneys, fathered their "sharp practice" upon "peremptory instructions" from the country. That there had been a public subscription was notorious—hence there could have been no fear for the money. That long delay would interpose between the clergyman and his award, could not, in the face of our solicitor's assurance, have been anticipated. Some motive for so extraordinary a course there must have been, and, no doubt, a successor of the apostles was animated by a good one. We have racked our minds to hit upon the most probable—and we can discover none in harmony with Mr. Gathercole's pretensions, but a desire to display his own nature, and, by petty annoyances, to subject us to a salutary moral discipline.

If the old proverb be true—"Handsome is that handsome does," Mr. Gathercole, with whom we have not the honour of being personally acquainted, must be one of the handsomest men in the kingdom. Still, we apprehend, he need not be eager to show his inner man. We can assure him that his merits have obtained for him that place in public esteem to which they have entitled him. His virtues, retiring as they are, are well and widely known. His name is redolent of his nature. There can be no necessity for him further to exhibit himself, as it is unlikely he will thereby lend a single additional grace to his felicitous reputation. The system to which he has so disinterestedly consecrated himself—the compulsory system—possesses in him one of its most significant illustrations, as he has found in it his richest reward. Let this suffice him—and since our connexion with him must now cease, we must observe, in parting, that the last act of his by which we have been affected, is in admirable keeping with all that preceded it—that his conduct throughout has been worthy of his character—and that for the execution of his designs, he has evinced that infallible mark of true genius, which selects the fittest instrumentality for the work in hand.

TO GEORGE WILSON, ESQ., CHAIRMAN OF THE LEAGUE.

DEAR SIR,—The easiest of roads to parliamentary distinction, is to attack a man who it is at the same time boasted is not there to make reply.

Lest the League should take too much to heart the inferences which might be drawn from the member for Shrewsbury's song of triumph over me in the House of Commons on the night of the vote on the Third Reading, allow me to put you in possession of a reason for doubting their validity.

It is quite within my recollection, that at the election for Maidstone in 1837 alluded to, on the day before the poll my decision was asked on a proposal, purporting to come from a hundred of the electors, who would vote for me for five pounds a head, and declared they should ask the Tory eight. They were refused, and so they voted against me; how far they put in execution the part of their intention which was not relating to myself, is what is not in any degree within

my knowledge, or I would declare it. I am sorry I had not the opportunity of adding this circumstance, to the graphic account of the election contained in the romance of "Coningsby."

You see, Sir, where the pinch lies. You see why it is, that an enemy, of talent in his way, shall go to parliament to oppose your cause, and an ancient advocate, whom many consider as having as deeply attended to the subject as anybody save some of the Queen's ministers, shall be made into a cushion to stuff out his greatness. And you must perceive the senselessness of the system, which settles that because a man refuses to break through the duties of an officer and a gentleman, he shall be proscribed from parliament, and be personally triumphed over there by the individual who had the benefit of his refusal. These things will be altered; but that is not exactly within your line.

To the objection urged against anything of mine, I could answer better if I knew more distinctly what it was. As far as my perception goes, there is nothing but an attempt to note the discrepancies among what has been said by different persons at different times and places; a sort of curry-powder substitute for argument. What the Protectionists will never grapple with, whatever triumphs the state of the representation may afford them, is the knowledge by this time pervading every Mechanics' Institute in the country, that whenever a trader of any kind attracts increased prices or employment to himself through what is called Protection, every fraction of it is abstracted from industrious members of our own community in some other part which makes a balance, and the difference of price stands out after it all, as a gratuitous loss to the consumer.

The public, now or at some time, will decide among all concerned. I only implore the member for Shrewsbury to pay marked attention to the fact, that however he may be pleased to place your opinions and mine in his "limbo," it is his opinions and not ours, that are in the limbo of a minority of ninety-eight on the Third Reading in the House of Commons.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very sincerely,
T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

THE FREE TRADE MEASURE.—THE POSITION OF MINISTERS.—Four of her Majesty's representatives at foreign courts are on the point of returning home—Lord COWLEY from Paris, Lord WESTMORELAND from Berlin, Lord HOWARD DE WALDEN from Lisbon, and Lord HOLLAND from Florence—to give their votes as peers of the realm in favour of the policy of commercial peace and amity with all the world.—The rumours which have prevailed to a greater or less extent for some days past, says the *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday in its City article, of the danger in which the Corn Bill is placed of being mutilated by the House of Lords in committee, have assumed a much more positive and certain character to-day, and in consequence a considerable dulness has prevailed in business generally. The attempt at the formation of a Protectionist Government has hitherto been looked upon in the City as a matter so improbable, that it has not entered into the calculations of events likely, under any circumstances, to arise. The possibility of such an event has already created considerable apprehension.—In an article entitled "Rumours and Speculations," the *Spectator* of Saturday says:—The Protectionists in the Commons are quite determined to turn out Peel, whether Lord Stanley in the Lords give them a loud and a sham, or a quiet, determined, and effective support. The present Government, therefore, cannot stand. All the efforts of all the Liberal admirers of Peel would not suffice to prevent repeated defeats of the Government upon all sorts of questions great and small. There must be a new Government, probably within a month. Excepting always those who imagine that Lord Stanley will oppose free-trade in earnest, and that so we may have a Protection Ministry and a general election on the question of free-trade, everybody seems persuaded that Lord John Russell will be "sent for" before the end of June.

GOOD NEWS FROM AMERICA.—The Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 20th of April, taking out, no doubt, despatches from the British Government to Mr. Pakenham, and from Mr. M'Lane, the American Minister at London, to his Government. These must have reached Washington on the 21st, or early on the 22nd; and on the 23rd the committees of Conference presented their report, displaying a unanimity in favour of peace and conciliation, which would have been surprising but for the supposition that the intelligence by the Caledonia had something to do in bringing it about. This circumstance alone would justify the inference that negotiations have been resumed in a spirit likely to lead to an early and friendly settlement; but, in addition to this, we have the same assurance from no less authority than Mr. Calhoun, who, in a letter to a gentleman of this town, dated the 25th ult., says, "The affair is standing in a very favourable position for immediate adjustment." We believe that it does, and we have a little doubt that the pacific announcements which we were the first to make will ultimately be justified to the letter.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

LYNCH LAW IN ENGLAND.—An occurrence at Bedford, last week, proves that "Lynch law," administered with the greatest brutality, is not exclusively a transatlantic crime. A Mr. Barnard, apparently a coal merchant, has been annoyed by impertinent addresses to his daughter, for which one ardent suitor has been sent to prison: another got into Mr. Barnard's house on Wednesday week, and entering a yard at the back, was encountered by Mr. Barnard; who, after some words had passed, beat the intruder with a stick, a son of the assailant assisting with a whip. A number of coal-porters then seized the lover, tarred him, covered him with coal-dust, and thrust him into the High-street. Here a ruffianly mob set upon him, beat, kicked, and dragged the poor wretch through the street, seemingly resolved to kill him outright. This catastrophe, however, was prevented by some respectable people interfering and rescuing the man from the mob, but not before he was in a terrible plight.

FRIENDLY ADDRESSES TO AMERICA.

(From a Correspondent.)

At the Monmouthshire Welsh Independent Association the following address was unanimously and cordially adopted:—

To the Ministers of the Gospel among the several Welsh Religious Denominations in the United States of America the Ministers assembled at the Annual Association of the Welsh Independents in Monmouthshire send greeting.

DEAR BRETHREN IN THE LORD,—Grace be to you and peace from our Lord Jesus Christ. We, the undersigned, have heard from time to time, with unfeigned sorrow, the various reports respecting the dispute which exists between our own Government and that of the United States about Oregon, and we doubt not but that you have been equally grieved.

Under all circumstances we consider war to be one of the heaviest curses to the human race; but our blood runs cold in our bosoms whilst we think of the more horrible character it would assume should it occur between Great Britain and the United States, for the inhabitants of both countries are "bones from the bones and flesh from the flesh" of each other. Most respectfully and earnestly do we implore you to exert all your influence in order to create a public feeling sufficiently strong to "scatter the people who delight in war" (as we endeavour to do in our own country), and to persuade both Governments to settle their present dispute by arbitration, or by some amicable settlement.

We have the strongest confidence that exertions of this kind shall be crowned with success, and will prevent the bursting of the storm by which we are at present threatened, and that they will prove instrumental in hastening the happy days "when they shall not learn war any more." And even if our present efforts should be unsuccessful, we may console ourselves that we have done all in our power to prevent "wasting and destruction within our borders."

Earnestly praying for comfort and prosperity to you and to our nation, "according to the flesh," in the far West, and hoping to be united to you in the land where "peace shall be as a river, and righteousness as the waves of the sea,"

We remain, dear brethren,

Yours in the best bonds,

RICHARD JONES, Sirhowy, Monmouthshire,
Chairman.

EVAN ROWLANDS, Pontypool, ditto.

MOSES ELLIS, Mynyddialwyn, ditto.

EVAN JONES, Tredegar, ditto.

HERBERT DANIEL, Pontypool, ditto.

DAVID THOMAS, Nebo, ditto.

W. EDGAR DAVIS, Blackwood, ditto.

DAVID SALMON, Newport, ditto.

JOHN MATTHEWS, ditto, ditto.

JOHN BOWEN, Penywaen, ditto.

BENJAMIN JAMES, Abersychan, ditto.

LLEWELYN R. POWELL, Hanover, ditto.

ISAAC HARRIS, Moors, ditto.

DAVID DAVIES, New Inn, ditto.

MORRIS JONES, Varteg, ditto.

THOMAS JEFFREYS, Penycast, ditto.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Blaenafon, ditto.

EVAN GRIFFITHS, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

ELIJAH JACOBS, Swansea, ditto.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Rock, ditto.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Aberdare, ditto.

JOHN HUGHES, Dowlais, ditto.

JOHN DAVIES, Cwmmaman, Carmarthenshire.

EDWARD REES, Llandovery, ditto.

WILLIAM REES, Bethel, ditto.

DAVID GRIFFITHS, Hay, Breconshire.

THOMAS HAYARD, Tredustan, ditto.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, Llangattock, ditto.

Penywaen, May 7, 1846.

Should the above meet the eye of some of our Welsh brethren in the United States, before the original address may reach them, it is to be hoped that they will lose no time in giving it publicity in their own Welsh periodicals; and the editors of those papers in the United States that are favourable to the peace movement are requested to insert the above in their journals.

MEETING OF PROTECTIONIST PEERS.—The *Morning Post* states that, "on Saturday afternoon, a most important meeting of peers opposed to the free-trade policy of the Government was held at the Clarendon," his Grace the Duke of Richmond in the chair. Among those who were either present, or had authorised the chairman to state their concurrence in the objects of the meeting, are given the names of the Dukes of Cleveland, Beaufort, and Buckingham, the Marquises of Exeter, Salisbury, and Westmeath, 33 earls, 6 viscounts, 22 barons, including, among the latter, Baron Stanley: total 68. The Duke of Richmond having opened the meeting, Lord Stanley, we are told, followed, and was "received with an enthusiasm that was continued throughout his speech, in which the noble lord declared his earnest support of the principle of Protection, and his fixed intention by all the means in his power to oppose the bill that had just passed the Commons." Lords Beaumont, Redesdale, Colchester, and Ashburton, addressed the meeting in the same strain; and the result was, "a unanimous resolution to lose no opportunity that might offer for securing the defeat of the scheme proposed by Sir Robert Peel." The array, after all, however, is not so very formidable.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.—On Monday a deputation from such of the inhabitants of Liverpool as sympathise with the people of Ireland in their agitation for "repeal," waited on Mr. William Smith O'Brien, and presented him with an address. The honourable member for Limerick, in replying to the deputation, Messrs. Levingston and Le Poer Trench, availed himself of the opportunity afforded him of defending the course he has pursued, and intimating his intention to persevere in it.

THE NEW MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.—The new building intended for the Money-order Office at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, has been commenced. It is to furnish accommodation for upwards of 200 officers in the money-order department; and then the whole of the room at the General Post-office now occupied by this important branch of the service will be taken into the London district establishment.

SALEM CHAPEL, MACHYNLETH.—We understand that Mr. John Parry, late of Wern, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the aforesaid church. Mr. Parry has laboured there before, some years ago, with much success.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

This mail will convey to your readers the gratifying intelligence of the probable speedy and peaceful settlement of the Oregon question. The debate on the subject ended in the Senate on Thursday, the 16th inst., with a powerful speech from Mr. Crittenden, of the peace party, on the absurdity and wickedness of war between the two great Saxon nations, after which the vote was taken, the Senate deciding, by a majority of forty to fourteen, to pass the resolution in favour of giving the notice, accompanied with Mr. Crittenden's amendment, as follows:—"Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, at his discretion, to give to the British government the notice required by its said second article, of the abrogation of the said Convention of the 6th August 1827."

The notice, thus amended, was sent back to the Lower House for concurrence, where, after a brief debate, it was rejected, and returned to the Senate for re-consideration. It was then agreed that a committee of three be appointed by each House, to meet a similar committee appointed by the other, to confer on the matter, and report accordingly to their respective bodies, which was done, resulting in the unanimous recommendation, by both committees, of the following joint resolution, which subsequently passed both bodies of the Legislature, by overwhelming majorities. The following, therefore, is the preamble and resolutions, as amended and reported by the committees:—

JOINT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Whereas, by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterward indefinitely extended and continued in force by another Convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said Convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said Convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party.

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries—

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to the said territory—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, at his discretion, to give to the Government of Great Britain the notice required by the said second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the abrogation of the same.

The final vote on the above was taken on Thursday last, the 23rd inst., resulting as follows:—In the Senate, Yeas, 42; Nays, 10. In the House, Yeas, 142; Nays, 46. It now remains at the option of the President when to give the notice, which will be done, I have no doubt, in time for the packet of the first proximo, to carry out the news to the Government at home.

Quite an episode occurred during the discussion of the Oregon question this month, in the shape of a speech from Mr. WEBSTER, defending his own course in the Ashburton negotiation, which had been the subject of many disparaging remarks during the debate. Mr. Webster's speech occupied two days in delivery, and is universally spoken of as one of the ablest which even he had ever uttered. No full authorised report has as yet been given of it; but, if I may judge from the abstracts furnished in the newspapers of the day, I should say that, for powerful and eloquent declamation, for fulness of invective, sarcasm, and scorn, and for withering denunciation, it has rarely been equalled. Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, against whom Mr. Webster's remarks were directed, as being the author and circulator of the false accusations which were brought against him, attempted on Monday last to justify himself before the House of Representatives, but his speech does not seem to have produced much of the desired effect.

The bill to extend the laws of the United States over the Oregon Territory has also passed, though in a much limited form, and rather modified in expression from the original draft. In substance, it is much as follows: The jurisdiction and laws of the territory of Iowa are authorised to be applied and extended over "all that portion of the territory of the United States which lies west of the Rocky Mountains, and also over all that portion of the intermediate country west of the Missouri river, between the fortieth and forty-third parallels of latitude: Provided, that the act shall not be construed nor executed in such a manner as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any of the rights and privileges secured" by the treaty of London, of October

20th, 1818, continued in force by the treaty of August 6th, 1827.

The resolution proposed in the Senate before the sailing of the last steamer, calling on the President for copies of any correspondence which had taken place between the representative of the British Government and the Department of State at Washington, has been answered by a message from that officer, stating that none had transpired since the publication of those relating to the refusal of the United States Government to submit the question to arbitration.

Much excitement of feeling has been created in the mercantile classes lately by the anticipated passage of Mr. Polk's Sub-Treasury Bill. The object of this bill more especially is to reduce all the Government stock and scrip, now held in deposit by the banks throughout the country, into specie, so that should the banks fail Government will not suffer. Many say that should the bill pass, of which, however, there is scarcely any doubt, there is not one bank out of ten in the country which can sustain itself. Take New York city for example. In the whole metropolis there is not more than about nine million dollars specie, and there are about eight millions of Government stock deposited in the city banks, so that, if the Government call for the redemption of its stock in gold and silver, the banks will have nothing wherewith to meet their liabilities, and the merchants can no longer have their cheques discounted. In this state of things the bank of necessity must stop specie payment, and thereby ruin itself and half the public depending on it. It is said, however, that the specie clause will not go into operation till the first of January next, and then only gradually; nevertheless, the thought of it has had a very material effect in deteriorating the business this season, which otherwise would have been almost unprecedentedly brisk.

The news from Mexico lately confirms the accounts in relation to the American army of occupation, which I spoke of in my last. General Taylor, the commander of the American forces, has taken up his position on the left bank of the Rio Grande, with an army of about 3,000. The Mexican general is encamped directly opposite, in the old city of Matamoros, with an army numbering in all some 5,500 men. General Taylor, however, has the advantage of possessing the command of the only two fords which cross the river. A strong feeling of animosity pervades both parties, manifesting itself in sundry "notices to quit" on the part of the Mexicans, and a rather impudent bravado, I must confess, on the part of the Americans. There is little fear, however, that any war will break out, though each party is making all the requisite preparation should such a thing occur. From some cause or other, a very strong and practical feeling of desertion appears to exist in the American camp, numbers of the private soldiers having taken advantage of the necessarily unguarded state of a new encampment, not only to quit their own force, but to go on the other side. No native-born American, I am sure, would be guilty of such an action; but it is natural that some, and those forming a great majority, who differ in religion from the mass of their native fellow-citizens, and who would feel a strong dislike to battle against the members of their own (the Catholic) faith, should prefer the other side. This is the only cause I can allege for the feeling of desertion which manifests itself in the army.

Nothing of interest is occurring in Canada. The Governor-General, Lord Cathcart, took his oath of office, as such, on the 23d inst. (last Thursday,) at Montreal.

On a general review of the news which will be carried out by this packet, I think everything bears a much more favourable aspect than for some time. The cloud for so long a time hanging on the political horizon, has in a measure cleared away, and a speck of the cheerful azure of peace can be dimly perceived in the distance. On the American side this brightening prospect is owing chiefly to the determined and resolute bearing of the Senate in favour of fair and honourable compromise. To that body the world, at the present crisis, owes much, and the names of Calhoun, Webster, Renton, Crittenden, Colquit, McDuffie, and the rest of those who voted and spoke so nobly in defiance of their party political interests, should be "graven with a pen of iron" on the map of time, and descend to a grateful posterity with the remembrance of the world's greatest blessing—peace.

The stock market has much improved within the last week, and is now comparatively "firm and healthy." Exchange on London is at present very high, but this is owing not so much to the want of money as the need of reliable bills; money is, however, very scarce, and will be, I presume, for some months to come. This has been a severe month for those who have had heavy bills to meet; the tightness of the market will relax in a day or two, in a measure, though certain of again returning to its present cramped condition. N. S. S.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE POTATO CROP IN FRANCE.—The Dunkirk journals state that the appearance of the potato crops in that country was excellent. Every day the markets received increased supplies, and, according to the opinion of the growers themselves, the crops, if favoured by fine weather, will have never been more abundant than in this year. It was remarked in particular that the foreign potato, which numerous growers had sown, yielded stronger crops than those produced in the country.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A new discovery, made in Upper Egypt, promises to alter sensibly the affairs of that country in her relations, both commercial and political, with England. Several mines of coals have been found in the Oasis of Gheneh, on the Arabic side of the Thebaid. Several loads had arrived at Syoot,

from the Desert, on their way to the lower provinces, whither they are sent for the Pasha's inspection. Several of the samples seemed equal to the very best coals of Scotland. It had been pronounced by the learned men of Europe that, in consequence of the disposition of the soil, coal could not exist in Egypt.

POLAND has her revenge of her wrongers, for nothing that they do in the injured country fails to be absurd and discreditable. Even measures in themselves creditable assume an inverted meaning, and become quite otherwise. Austria is about to enfranchise the peasantry of Galicia: a very desirable measure, but it is now offered as a boon to the peasants who murdered their lords! Let us suppose that the Repealers of Ireland had proceeded to actual revolt—that Government had instigated the peasantry of some parts to rise against the landowners—that the peasantry had massacred those landowners—and that now Sir Robert Peel, after cool deliberation, proposed to grant "fixity of tenure" to the peasants: what should we say in London? Yet such is, substantially, the way in which Prince Metternich contrives to put his imitation of King Frederick William's laudable reform of land tenures in Prussia. Those who are familiar with Poland doubt whether the new scheme will work to any real purpose. To us it is most impressive, as a lesson in that political truth, of which we should never lose sight, that when once governments enter upon a career of arbitrary oppression, they draw upon themselves consequences which they cannot foresee, and find even their best measures become sources of danger and discredit. Austria is about to pay a tribute to liberty: she does so in the shape of a subsidy to servile war; teaching the nobles of her dependencies not to trust, the peasantry not to respect, the laws which it is the function of every government to enforce.—Spectator.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO PARIS.—Galignani's Messenger, of Friday, puts an end to all doubts on a subject respecting which there have lately been so many contradictory statements. It states, "from unquestionable authority," that Queen Victoria will not visit Paris this summer, in consequence of her intended visit to Ireland.

THE PROGRESS OF FREE-TRADE PRINCIPLES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—We trust the triumph of our principles at home will shortly bring our labours to a close; but our joy and rejoicing on that account are not confined to the happy results achieved in our own country. The honest pursuit of truth and justice has attracted the sympathy of the wise and good of all nations, who see in the great principles advocated by the League, the dawn of that millennium of peace and brotherhood, of liberty and civilisation, for which they have hitherto sighed in vain. Our communications with our brethren in America, France, Germany, Holland, and Spain, all breathe the same spirit—all are animated by our example, and rejoice in our success as the harbinger of their final triumph in the same course. We have already had the pleasure of recording the formation of a Free-trade League in France. Spain has followed the example set by her neighbours, and has established a "Mercantile Confederation" for the same objects.—League.

GOOD TIMES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.—The Morning Chronicle, in reference to the recently published criminal statistics for England and Wales, says:—"During the last year, high wages and busy trade have produced the marvellous result of a total absence of commitments for seditious riots or sedition!"

DEMISE OF THE SON OF OLD MORTALITY.—Mr. Robert Paterson, a worthy, quiet character of the olden school, who remembered much of the early history of Galloway, and the agricultural changes which have so conspicuously improved the appearance of the country during the present and preceding centuries, died at his place of residence, Balmaclellan village, on the 30th ultimo, at the ripe age of ninety-one years. Bred a tradesman, he pursued for long the even tenor of his way, and was much respected for honesty and punctuality. By industry and economy he bestowed on his sons a liberal education, which enabled them to shape their course creditably in society, and assist their father in his old age. His own parent—the hero of Sir Walter Scott in "The Tales of my Landlord,"—he of course remembered well; but from innate modesty was shy of speaking of him in the company of strangers. Latterly "Old Mortality," familiar from his youth upward with the chisel and mallet, devoted himself entirely to monumental masonry—some grave-yard for the most part his workshop; and hence the soubriquet by which he was known by all the parish boys wherever he wandered. By executing and lettering head-stones he gained a livelihood; and at other times enjoyed the opportunities he loved so well, of renewing the inscriptions on the monuments of the persecuted, who had fallen under the stern decrees of the ruthless Claverhouse, and his ruffian soldiery. In this favourite vocation he frequently threaded the most inaccessible spots in Dumfries, Galloway, and Ayrshire—the sound of his mallet alone broken by the cry of the curlew, amidst fastnesses where, with the exception of shepherds or summer tourists, the foot of man hath ne'er or rarely been. It was from the deceased Mr. Joseph Train received the mull and chisel used by "Old Mortality," and which, with his permission, Mr. Currie employed in giving some of the last touches to the fine figures commemorative of himself, now deposited in the Dumfries observatory.—Dumfries Courier.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We are informed that the ladies of Leeds have procured 3,000 signatures to a memorial addressed to her Majesty, praying for the enactment of vigorous laws with a view to the suppression of infamous houses, and the removal of a system of profligacy by which thousands of young females are annually sacrificed.—Leeds Times.

TERMINATION OF THE MINERS' STRIKE.—The miners of South Staffordshire, who were out on strike, finding that their employers were indifferent as to their resuming work at present, though willing to re-engage them on former terms, have returned to their pits. The rate of wages paid is about 3s. 9d. a day.

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.

PROOF OF INCOMMENSURABILITY.

The letter of Mr. Butt in the *Nonconformist* of May 13, has suggested the following observations on the general subject.

The proposition at issue, if there is no mistake, is that no two whole numbers can be produced, which give with exactness the proportion of the area of the circle to the square upon the radius. For to this may all expressions be reduced, which contain either vulgar fractions, or decimals with inclusion of the recurring; a recurring decimal being always reducible to a vulgar fraction by substituting an equal number of nines for the denominator of the digits which recur.

Legendre's proof might be insufficient, and the calculations of the exterior and interior polygons as set down in the books might be wrong, without destroying the truth of the proposition enounced.

Legendre's proof is at all events excessively abstruse. A simpler appears to present itself; though excuse must be prayed if it is proved to be wrong, on the ground of the shortness of the time for examination.

It would appear to be easily demonstrable, that when an exterior and interior polygon are described, beginning with the quadrilateral, and the number of sides is successively doubled, the difference of the areas of the exterior and interior polygon after each new operation is less than half of what it was before. Suppose then the affirmation of the opponent to be, that 218368 to 686023 is the exact proportion of the square on the radius to the area of the circle. Calculate the areas of the exterior and interior polygons as above, to a radius of 218368; and since they are as 2 to 1 to begin with, and four successive doublings of the number of sides must reduce the difference of the areas to less than a sixteenth of what it was before, after these four doublings (and possibly fewer) the areas of the exterior and interior polygon must agree in their first digit, which, if 686023 is right in its first digit, must be a 6. After four more doublings (or possibly fewer) they must agree in the second digit; after four more, in the third; and so on till they come to the last. And if any of the digits thus ascertained, fail to agree with those in 686023, then 686023 is wrong; for it shall be understood that the calculated areas shall be the right and not the wrong, that is to say shall be correct to as many figures as affect the calculation in hand, which is clearly possible whether the books have got them or not. But if all the digits agree with inclusion of the last, still 686023 cannot be right; because it cannot be *all*. For the areas of the successive exterior and interior polygons must go on for ever, the one diminishing and the other increasing; therefore both of them must go on after the 3, and the area of the circle must lie between them. Consequently the digits 686023 cannot express a sufficiently large quantity, but there must be decimals wanted after them. In no case therefore can 686023 be the number whose proportion to 218368 is the one wanted. And the same for any possible numbers. But if no numbers can express the proportion, then the things are incommensurable; for if they were commensurable, the proportions could be expressed in numbers.

By a similar use of the fact that if a magnitude can be represented in numbers it can be represented by a vulgar fraction, may be shown the impossibility of exactly expressing in numbers the square root of a whole number which is not the square of some other whole number; as for instance the square root of 5. For let it be stated, for example, that 2 and 3-11ths, or 25-11ths, is the square root of 5; the latter being a fraction in its lowest terms. But if this be true, the square of 25 divided by the square of 11, must be equal to 5; which is impossible, because if 25 and 11 are prime to one another (or have no common divisor but unity or 1), the square of 25 and the square of 11 cannot divide without a remainder, and consequently one divided by the other cannot be 5. And in the same manner of any other vulgar fraction proposed.

CAUTION.—We have received the following statement from a lady who is well known to us, and on whose veracity we have the fullest reliance. Having occasion one day during the past week to purchase a parasol, she went into one of the large drapery establishments in St. Paul's Church-yard; several articles of this kind were shown her, she purchased one, and proceeded down Ludgate-hill towards Fleet-street. She had got nearly to the bottom of Ludgate-hill, when, to her great dismay, she found one of the linen-draper's most expensive parasols dangling from the chain of her watch, and partially covered by her shawl. It was evident that the hook of the parasol had accidentally got entangled in the chain while standing at the counter. She at once hastily returned to the shop and gave back the article; fortunately it had not been missed, and as far as this transaction is concerned the matter ended. But suppose this expensive article had been missed and the lady followed, and, as must have been the case, the property found on her person, no evidence could have been adduced by her to rebut the charge of felony. It would have been sufficient for the prosecutor to have sworn that this particular article was his, and had been exhibited for sale to the lady in question, and found wanting when she left the shop, to have justified a conviction. One can hardly contemplate the extent of misery that this charge even, to say nothing of conviction, would inflict on a respectable family; and we give publicity to the circumstances, by way of caution to our fair readers on the one hand, but more particularly to show that a train of circumstances, however apparently conclusive, are not at all times to be implicitly relied on.

A new British school was opened at Dartmouth on Saturday week.

TO THE ADVOCATES OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

RETURN OF AN INNOCENT CONVICT.

(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

The advocates of capital punishment are not hardy enough to repudiate the humane and rational maxim, that "better ten guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should suffer." But we would beg of them to reflect, that the carrying out of their favourite system of punishment has often violated this maxim, and must continue to do so. Proof of guilt, that appears to be clear and convincing, may, and sometimes does, lead to wrong conclusions. We subjoin an instance, which we copy from the *York Courant*. A few years ago Mason would have been hanged. So would the other four men of whom he speaks. He, and also these four men, were convicted at York, a few years ago, upon evidence that satisfied both judge and jury. But both judge and jury were mistaken. It is impossible to prevent such mistakes; and, therefore, we reason that it is unwise to inflict a punishment that is altogether irremediable. Here is the sad eventful history referred to:—

"RETURN OF JOSEPH MASON, THE INNOCENT CONVICT.—We are glad to be able to announce the safe arrival, at York, of Joseph Mason, who was unjustly transported to Norfolk Island, between two and three years ago, on a fraudulent charge of having been concerned in the Hall Moor burglary. Mason arrived at York late on Saturday evening last, having been daily expected by his family with the most intense solicitude. He was in good health, generally speaking, and considering the changes of climate he has experienced, and the privations he has had to endure. It is a singular fact, that previous to Mason leaving Norfolk Island, he personally witnessed the arrival of Thompson, alias 'Blueskin,' one of the real accomplices who attacked Mr. Carr's house, and for which he was sentenced by Mr. Justice Coleridge to the same punishment as that which Mason was ordered to undergo, namely, twenty years' transportation. Mason also brings the important information, that 'Blueskin' had made a deposition and confession to Mr. Naylor, the officiating clergyman at Norfolk Island, to the effect that he was an accomplice in the robbery at Goodmanham (so graphically described by Haythorne before Mr. Justice Coleridge, at York Castle, on the 7th of September last), and that the four men now at Norfolk Island undergoing punishment for that robbery, are totally innocent of it. The names of these sufferers for the crimes of others are Robert Cant, Thomas Debney, Marmaduke Langdale, and John Williams, the latter of whom had been in the hospital almost ever since his arrival in the island, owing to serious indisposition. The other three persons were in good health. These four innocent persons were taken to York Castle two days after Mason, and were transported with him in the same ship. Mason has been 108 days on his passage from Hobart Town to the Thames. After his release at the penal settlement, he was detained eleven weeks at Hobart Town, before he could meet with a suitable vessel for England; but the time he was there appears not to have been unprofitably occupied, as he employed a considerable portion of it in writing copious accounts of the facts connected with his case, and of the hardships he endured. These accounts are written in a style of truly artless simplicity, faithfully indicating the state of his feelings at different times, and appear to have been carefully preserved by him for future use. Previous to his departure from Norfolk Island, Mason received an offer of a salary of £75 per annum and rations, if he would return with his wife and family, and accept the situation of overlooker and assistant in an agricultural establishment; but he states that he infinitely prefers remaining in his native land to visiting foreign shores. He has brought home a testimonial, signed by Mr. Gilbert Robinson, the agricultural superintendent of Norfolk Island, who had placed a gang of forty men under his control, and who gives him an excellent character."

We have just a word to add. When a malefactor is to be punished we are told that justice demands it. Now what does justice demand in the case of the man Mason? Certainly this: that society, which has so grievously injured him, should make him some compensation.

DEATH OF THE REV. F. BURCHELL.

We regret to announce that this devoted missionary, who arrived in this country about six weeks since, to recruit his health, expired at his lodgings in Queen's-place, Southwark-bridge, on Saturday morning. He was set apart as a missionary in 1823, and was sent out by the Baptist Missionary Society, to Jamaica. There he soon became eminently successful in the towns of Montego Bay and Crooked Spring, on the north-western side of the island. In 1827, there were 1,600 persons in full communion with the church at Montego Bay, and about 3,000 inquirers, including the town and district around. Shortly after, he visited England. We borrow the following account of what took place on his return to Jamaica, from a sketch of this eminent missionary, in the *Patriot* of Monday:—

On his return from England with Mr. and Mrs. Dendy, January 7, 1832, he found himself in the midst of the storm that arose upon the negro insurrection. Mr. Knibb and his companions had been arrested at Falmouth. The notoriety he had acquired by his missionary zeal and success, occasioned a report that the leaders of the rebellion had used his name to further their designs. This exasperated the sufferers, and the missionaries on shore were assured there was little doubt that on his landing he would be assassinated. Before coming to an anchor, an officer from the *Blanche* frigate required Mr. Burchell to accompany him to that ship, where he was confined a prisoner, without any other information than that "it was martial law." The marine on guard walked in his apartment with his bayonet drawn, and remained there the whole night. This continued to the third day, when the bayonet was sheathed, and permission obtained for the visits of Mrs. Burchell, in the presence of a third person. His desk was broken open, and papers seized. He was kept in this confinement for eleven days, during part of which time he was

exceedingly unwell. He was then transferred to the *Garland Grove*, the ship in which he had arrived; and permission was given for the visits of some of the missionaries.

On the 10th of February an order was issued for his release, but with a recommendation from the captain and another gentleman to quit the island, as he feared his (the captain's) interests, and those of his owners, would be injured, on account of his unpopularity, and that his life would be endangered on shore. The strongest expressions were reported of a determination to assassinate him; and all the missionaries concurred in recommending him to proceed to America. At this crisis, a boat came alongside with the head constable to take him and Mr. Gardner before the civil authorities at the police-office, on a charge preferred by Samuel Stennett, to the effect that he had advised the negroes that freedom was theirs, and that they must fight and pray for it. He went on shore with the full expectation of being murdered, after having taken a most painful leave of his family and friends on board. On his landing, the mob closed round him, hissing, gnashing their teeth, and some crying out, "Have his blood!" "shoot him!" "hang him." Several coloured persons, however, interposed, and averted the danger.

The missionaries Burchell and Gardner were then committed to the gaol to await their trial, with an interdiction from even walking in the yard. A letter was sent by the custos on the 9th of February, stating that no legal evidence was found against Mr. Burchell, and he, with others, was discharged from the gaol. Still the Attorney-general expressed a determination to send in an indictment against him, on the evidence of the perjured Stennett; but the grand jury, on the 14th of March, after an appeal to the judge, were reluctantly obliged to ignore the bill, and Mr. Burchell was restored to his friends. On the morrow, however, it was found that a murderous assault was meditated against him; and, under military escort, headed by the Chief Justice, he was conducted to the beach, and took refuge from the mob on board *H.M.S. Ariadne*, when he was induced to promise to sail for America the next day. Accordingly, on the morning of the 16th of March, he left the inhospitable shores of Jamaica for New York. It appeared that the mob had agreed to tar and feather him, an indignity which, according to Jamaica usage, must have terminated in his death.

In the spring of 1832, we find Mr. Burchell in England, engaged, with Mr. Knibb, in pleading the cause of negro emancipation, and calling forth the liberality of the British churches. It was stated, that, in Mr. Burchell's district alone, a hundred prayer-houses had been destroyed by the infuriated whites; and this and similar facts produced so mighty an effect upon the public mind, that in a few months the munificent sum of £13,000 was contributed. In 1834, Messrs. Burchell and Knibb returned to Jamaica, and were welcomed by their respective congregations with enthusiastic joy. "It was almost more," says Mr. Burchell, "than we could bear." The period of persecution was succeeded by one of prosperity unparalleled even in Jamaica. Before 1836, Mr. Burchell's congregation had increased by at least one-half, and he had added to his church in Spanish-town between 600 and 600 souls. Still his labours were pursued amidst much obloquy and personal affliction. In 1839, his health gave way under the pressure of occupation. His toils, however, were still sweetened with success. During this year, 199 members were added to the church; and in the following year it was calculated that, in seventeen years, the parent church, with its affiliated branches, had grown from thirteen members to upwards of 3,000, with nearly as many inquirers.

In February of the present year he had an attack of fever, under which it was expected he would sink. His recovery was but partial; for the vigour of his constitution seemed to have been spent, and to have left him without sufficient rallying power. In the hope that a voyage to England might in some measure re-establish his health, he came over in the steamer, and arrived in England about five or six weeks ago. Mr. Ebenezer Smith, his medical adviser, gave him hopes that, if he could escape the atmospheric uncertainties of the spring, the warm weather of July might effect a cure; nor until a few days before his death did any symptom appear to forbid this pleasing anticipation. Even as lately as Tuesday last he was able to pay Mr. Smith a visit at his residence in Billiter-square, and to return to his lodgings at Mrs. Moore's, in Queen's-place, Southwark-bridge, by way of the Baptist Mission-house, in Moorgate-street. But on Wednesday we found him in bed, from which he never rose again. The next day the hue of his countenance betrayed a decided jaundice, with such strong symptoms of lethargy that Mr. Smith gave special instructions for engaging his attention and preventing sleep. Every attempt to effect this was unavailing, and, before Friday morning, he was in a state of insensibility. As a last resource, he was cupped in the temple; but he appeared utterly unconscious under the manipulations of the operator. At two o'clock on Saturday morning he expired, in the presence of Mrs. Moore and her family, by whom no sign of returning consciousness could be detected. The remains of this honoured servant of God were removed, on Saturday night, to the Baptist Mission-house, preparatory to interment in Abney-park Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon.

BURIAL CLUBS.—HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES.—Joseph and Mary Pimlett, the former a shipwright, were taken into custody, about ten days ago, at Runcorn, on suspicion of child-murder. There is at Liverpool, it seems, a "Victoria Legal Burial Society," in which the female prisoner enrolled her children some months ago, thus entitling herself to £5 on the death of a child above two years of age, and £2 10s. on the death of a younger child. On the 6th of March, her infant, March James Pimlett, was reported to have been found dead in bed. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "found dead." The coroner was satisfied, from the evidence of the mother, that the child had died from natural causes, and ordered no *post mortem* examination. On the 16th of the same month, another child, Richard Pimlett, died, the mother omitting to administer the medicines furnished by a medical man, to whom she had artfully applied. Inquest there was none. On the 27th of April, a third child, Thomas Pimlett, was taken by the mother to Mr. Pye, a medical man, who gave her instructions to preserve the ejecta. This she neglected to do; and the surgeon, whose suspicions had been roused, gave information to the magistrates and coroner. The child was taken from her, labouring (as was ascertained) under the effects of arsenic. The bodies of the dead children were also disinterred, and arsenic ascertained to be the cause of death. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against the mother: the father was discharged.

The present composing-room of an Elgin newspaper-office was the bed-room of Prince Charles, in passing through Elgin, in 1746.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to this institution was held at Freemasons'-hall, on Monday. The attendance was not so large as we have seen on previous occasions, but was of the highest respectability. On the platform we observed Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart.; S. Crawford, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Sturge, Esq. (Birmingham); George Thompson, Esq.; John Scoble, Esq.; W. Burgess, Esq.; — Brown, Esq., of New York; Frederick Douglass, Esq., a gentleman of colour from the United States; John Mollett, Esq., of Amsterdam; Joseph Cooper, Esq.; G. W. Alexander, Esq.; Henry Sterry, Esq.; George Sturge, Esq.; William Beaumont, Esq.; Joseph Ferguson, Esq., of Carlisle; Samuel Gurney, jun., Esq.; W. Foster, Esq.; and George Stacey, Esq. Also Drs. Wright, Hutton, and Carlile; Messrs. J. Burnet, W. Browning, James Borwick, William Chalmers (Free Church), William Spencer (Devonport), B. Parsons (Ebley), Owen Clarke, George Mackenzie, John H. Hinton, A.M., and John Woodwork.

Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., having been called to the chair, briefly addressed the meeting on the position and prospects of the anti-slavery cause throughout the world. With regard to the West Indies, he said:—

I would especially allude to the important and painful question of the immigration of foreign labourers into our own colonies. I do believe, if anything will endanger the welfare of those colonies, the happiness of the negroes, and of those who are imported, it is the system by which the Hill Coolies are imported into the West Indies, and also to the Mauritius. It is a most expensive, a most dangerous, a most immoral system [hear, hear]. It is one which, in my opinion, by diverting the attention of West India colonists from scientific improvements, and other methods, is inducing them to rely upon a dangerous and evil system, instead of one which in a short time would give them a greater produce of sugar with greater prosperity to the island. Another point of great importance is, the laws which are passed in the West India Islands, and which are most unfavourable to the black colonists. Nothing can be more unfair—more cruel—than that our negro friends should be taxed as they are in order that, from the produce of this taxation, other colonists should be introduced merely for the purpose of reducing their wages, so that the man is taxed to injure himself [hear, hear]. I am quite convinced that if this Society had no other business than to watch the Jamaica Legislature, that our friends would do well to support it for that purpose only [cheers].

J. SCOBLE, Esq., then read an abstract of the report. It commenced with a brief view of the triumphs of freedom over slavery during the last seventy years, and then adverted to the number of slaves held in bondage in the United States. With regard to the slave trade; that execrable traffic still continued to desolate and degrade Africa; its activity was unabated. In speaking of home operations it said, this was the first anniversary of the Society at which the committee had been able to congratulate its members, their fellow-countrymen, and the world, on the glorious fact, that in no part of the British empire could a single human being be now legally held as a slave, and that its most remote dependencies were as sacred to freedom as Great Britain itself. It then went on to detail the various operations being carried on in the world with a view to the annihilation of slavery, and concluded by showing the necessity of continued exertions to remove that portion of the gigantic evil which yet prevailed.

G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Treasurer, then presented his accounts, from which it appeared that the total receipts of the year amounted to £1,821 6s. 10d., and the expenditure £1,709 14s. 9d., leaving a balance in hand of £111 12s. 1d.

Mr. JOHN BURNET, Independent minister, moved the first resolution:—

That the report, of which an abstract has now been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the committee; and that the following gentlemen be the committee and office-bearers of the society, with power to add to their number, for the ensuing year. (Names read.)

He addressed the meeting with his usual effect. We regret our inability to report his speech.

S. CRAWFORD, Esq., seconded the resolution.

Mr. W. SPENCER, of Devonport, minister, moved the second resolution:—

That whilst this meeting gratefully records the heart-cheering fact that under the directing providence of Almighty God the system of slavery in all its forms has been abolished and declared unlawful throughout the whole of the British empire, they nevertheless feel it to be a sacred duty to watch over and protect the acquired rights of the millions who have been emancipated, in order to secure to them their complete and unrestricted enjoyment.

That this meeting regard with admiration the conduct of his Highness the Muehr Ahmed Bey of Tunis, in finally terminating the system of slavery which prevailed in his territories, and would hold out his noble example to the civilised nations of Europe and America who yet retain any portion of their people in bondage.

Mr. JAMES BORTHWICK, minister, from Fife, in seconding the resolution, said:—

I stand here as the representative of a church in Scotland, whose synod, after having repeatedly remonstrated with the churches of America for their connexion with slavery, at its meeting the week before last, brought all intercourse with them to a conclusion, declaring that it would have no connexion with those churches of America that are in any way connected with slavery [loud cheers]. I understand that it is in the contemplation of the committee of this society to send a respectful remonstrance to the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in reference to the course which they had pursued in receiving money from certain churches in America. I can only say that in doing this, your committee will have the full sympathy of the public in Scotland, where the excitement was all in favour of returning the money [hear].

Mr. CHALMERS, of the Free Church of Scotland, and one of the deputation lately sent to America, briefly addressed the meeting in defence of the body to which he belonged.

JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., then proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting, in view of the melancholy facts which have been submitted to them in relation to the present extent and atrocities of the slave trade; and, after lengthened and painful experience of the incompetency of an armed force to secure its suppression, feel it to be their duty to reiterate their conviction, that, so long as slavery exists, there is no reasonable prospect of the annihilation of the slave trade, and that the extinction both of slavery and the slave trade, will be attained most effectually by the employment of those means which are of a moral, religious, and pacific character.

After a few preparatory observations, in which he expressed his concurrence in the view taken, that the money from the slave-holders should be returned by the Free Church of Scotland, he said:—

The resolution which I have read refers to two points. The first is the utter hopelessness of abolishing the slave-trade except by the abolition of slavery. I have before often expressed, in public, my opinion that, under no possible circumstances, can we be justified in taking away life; but, on that subject, I know many of my friends differ from me. It must be admitted, however, that, notwithstanding all the efforts which have been made to put down the slave-trade, its horrors have actually increased; and this strengthens the conviction that it is to the extinction of slavery we ought chiefly to look in struggling for the attainment of this object. I do not wish, on this occasion, to discuss the question of refusing the produce of slave states. As a society, however, we conceive that the produce of slave labour ought to be treated as stolen property. If Englishmen were stolen, and forced to labour in the production of articles to be sold in some other country, there would be no difficulty in recognising the force of the argument [hear, hear]. Our chairman has said that there is considerable cause of discouragement. There is, also, cause for encouragement.

In proof of this, he read letters lately received from the celebrated Liliu Burritt, and Mr. Pennington.

The resolution, having been briefly seconded by J. FERGUSON, Esq., was carried unanimously.

G. THOMPSON, Esq., in an eloquent address, proposed the next resolution, which was as follows:—

That this meeting feels bound solemnly to protest against the recent annexation of Texas to the United States as one of the most iniquitous acts which has ever disgraced the history of nations, whether viewed as to the means by which it has been accomplished, or to the avowed design of its supporters—namely, the extension and perpetuation of slavery on the American continent; but firmly trusting in the righteousness of their cause, and the justice of the Most High, they would call upon their esteemed fellow-labourers in the United States to redouble their exertions to promote the speedy downfall of that enormous evil.

That, in connexion with the subject of American slavery, this meeting feels bound to express its deep indignation and sorrow, not only at the countless enormities which it heaps upon millions of victims who are treated as property, but the cruel injuries which it also heaps upon those who were born American freemen, when brought within the power of the slave states, and convicted of cherishing sympathy with their brethren in bondage; and would especially record its sympathy with Charles T. Torrey, a citizen of New England, now languishing in a dying state in the city of Baltimore, under a sentence pronounced upon him for aiding several slaves to escape from their captivity. This meeting would also express its unfeigned sympathy with the members of Mr. Torrey's family, and would express the hope that his life may be preserved, and that he may soon be restored to that liberty of which he has been so cruelly deprived.

That, whilst this meeting cordially sympathise in the objects, and highly appreciate the labours, of the abolitionists of the continent of Europe, and rejoice in the measure of success which has attended their efforts, they would, nevertheless, respectfully urge on them the duty of organising their forces on the principle of immediate and entire emancipation, and of using their utmost exertions to give it practical effect.

G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., having seconded the resolution,

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS stood forward, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He commenced by a brief narrative of his escape from slavery:—

About eight years ago I escaped from slavery in America, and went to New Bedford, where I obtained my livelihood by working on the wharfs as a common labourer. I remained at work there about three years, at which time I met with a number of abolitionists, both in New Bedford and Nantucket, who were holding an anti-slavery meeting. I was induced, from the kindly tone they entertained towards me, to say a few words at that meeting respecting what I knew was the actual state of slavery in Maryland. What I said led them to desire that I should go to different states in Massachusetts, and make known the facts with which I was acquainted, for they thought it would attract attention, and create a deeper interest than had been felt before on this subject. Accordingly, after much solicitation, I went to tell my story of the wrongs of my brethren in bonds. For four years I have prosecuted my labours, in season and out of season, amidst obstacles and difficulties of various kinds, mobs, and so on. However, about the latter part of the four years, in such part of the States as I was not very well known, my manner was such as to create a suspicion that I was not a runaway slave, but some educated free negro, whom the abolitionists had sent forth to attract attention to what was called there a faltering cause. They said, He appears to have no fear of white people. How can he ever have been in bondage? But one strong reason for this doubt was the fact, that I never made known to the people to whom I spoke where I came from. I never stated in public, in the United States, who my master was; and for this very good reason,—Had I told them, any one in the northern states might have written to him, and have informed him of my whereabouts, and I might have been hurled back to the jaws of that system from which I had escaped. I therefore kept the matter secret, contenting myself with facts regarding slavery, and having nothing to say of individual slaveholders. But it became necessary to set myself right before the public in the United States, and to reveal the whole facts of my case. I did not feel it safe to do so till last spring, when I was solicited to it by a number of anti-slavery friends, who assured me that it should be safe to do so. I then published a narrative of my experience in slavery, in which I detailed the cruelties of it as I had myself felt them. I stated the existence of crime, and identified the perpetrators of the crime that I alleged, calling them by name, and telling where they lived, and what church they belonged to, and that the man who claimed property in my body and soul is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a class leader in it [hear, hear]. My statements were taken up with avidity by the northern papers, and circulated in the far south, where my master soon became acquainted with the fact, that this Frederick Douglass who was going about through the whole of the United States was the veritable Frederick Baily who was once his property [cheers]. There is no law by which I could be free in any part of America, so that it was thought better that I should leave the country for a while, at least until public opinion is so far advanced anti-slavery-wise in the northern states as to make it a little safer for me than it now is, and which may be the case in a year or two.

Mr. Douglas then drew a most frightful picture of the present condition of slavery in the United States.

Slaveholders (he said) are not only ministers and members of churches, but they openly defend it, by quoting the fact of Paul sending Onesimus to Philemon, and they allege that that case shows that neither Christ nor his apostles had any objection to men holding slaves as property. Men are sold to build churches—babies are sold to buy bibles [loud cries of "Hear, hear"]. The blood sold on the auction block goes into the treasury of the church, and

the pulpit in return covers it with the garb of Christianity. Our Lord says, "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life;" but these men deny to three millions of people the right to learn the name of the God that made them. This is the religious state of things in America. It has been said to me since I came here, "How can you say these things about the American churches? Does not the Lord pour out his blessing on those churches? Have they not had revivals?" Yes, they have revivals, but the revivals of religion and revivals of the slave-trade go hand in hand together. When the slave-trade is going on most prosperously, then there is the most money given to support "the gospel," as they call it, but it is not the gospel of Christ, it is not the gospel according to Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, but it is a gospel according to slavery [hear, hear].

He then turned to the Free Church of Scotland:—

I persist in calling slavery man-stealing; in calling the slaveholder a thief—and for the best of reasons, because it is his true name. I know there are some in this country who question my right, as Mr. Burnet says, to myself—I have run off with stolen property. These hands do not belong to me—they belong to Captain Hall; well, I cannot believe it—I beg to differ from the gentlemen [loud cheers]. I really think I have a right to myself; all the reasoning of Dr. Chalmers, and Dr. Cunningham, and Dr. Candlish, and a reverend gentleman who has addressed us, was based upon the ground that my master has a title to me; it does not for one moment shake my opinion that I have the best right to myself [cheers]. Feeling this, I cannot consent to go back, even if some of these gentlemen should try to act the part that the apostle Paul did in the case of Onesimus. I think, however, it would be right to send back the money [laughter, and immense cheering]. We do not think, however, that the Free Church has any objection to sending back the money on account of the money itself; but I think they have worked themselves up to believe that it would be wrong for them to send it back, or at least that it would be humiliating to do so. I am rather inclined to the last opinion [cheers]. But I know that if they do not send it back they will put themselves in such a relation to the slaveholders that they will demand it to be returned as loudly as they do. If the Free Church would only consult expediency in the matter, and lay aside its pride for a few moments, they will see that it is not only just but expedient to return the money. There are many parties who have given their tens, and scores, and hundreds of pounds to that church, who will not contribute another farthing to it, while it retains this money [cheers].

Mr. DOUGLASS was then about to state the condition of the free people of colour, when it was suggested by Mr. J. H. HINTON, minister, that it would be advisable to hold a special meeting for the consideration of that important topic. This was at once assented to, and the resolution was put and carried.

Resolutions denouncing the immigration scheme to the Colonies, and urging upon Government the necessity of taking measures to protect the liberty of free people of colour in foreign countries, were subsequently adopted; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

THE APPROACH OF CHOLERA APPREHENDED.—Dr. W. V. Pettigrew, Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology, at St. George's School of Medicine, London, in a letter to the editor of the *Times*, says, "There is every probability (although God in his mercy forbid it should be so) that this country will shortly be visited by that dreadful form of fever, the cholera. It will this time fall sorely upon the poor; the dearth of wholesome provisions, the cheapness of ardent spirits, and the abundant exhalations from the already too moist earth, will favour its retention among them." This gentleman, thinking that the cholera is an aggravated form of fever, observes, "It is in the power of man, when a fever is wafted by the winds into a city or its suburbs, either to prevent or ameliorate its terrible consequences. Defective ventilation, insufficient supply of water, bad drainage, open or untrapped gully-holes, cesspools, and an uncleanly condition of the courts, alleys, and small streets, are sure to give rise to fever." He then concludes by calling upon the magistrates and the influential throughout the country, to attend to the above matters with promptness and liberality. The *Globe* states that the influenza, the customary forerunner of the cholera, has appeared at Berlin.

THE ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The ninth annual meeting of the members and patrons of this Society was held on Monday, at Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street, where, shortly after one o'clock, the chair was taken by Mr. C. Hindley, M.P., who was supported on the platform by Mr. S. Gurney, Dr. Hodgkin, Mr. R. Bell, the Rev. J. Burnet, Mr. J. Hodgkin, Dr. Cooke Taylor, Mr. A. B. Wright, Colonel Dundas Campbell, Mr. T. F. Buxton, the Rev. S. S. Freeman, and several other well-known supporters of the Society. The body of the hall was occupied principally by ladies and by several members of the Society of Friends. The proceedings were commenced by the reading of the Report, a document of considerable length, and which is about to be published. This document set forth in detail the objects of the Society, its progress, present state, and future expectations. It was moved by the Rev. J. Burnet, in an impressive address to the meeting, that it be received. Mr. Samuel Gurney followed this speaker in seconding the motion, and in his address urged forcibly upon his auditors the claims of the Society for support, and called upon them for their assistance in carrying out the objects they all had at heart. The Report having been received, several other resolutions, to the purport that the objects of the Society should be supported, were proposed and carried unanimously; after which a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation for the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

Mr. W. FORSTER, of Highgate, Independent minister, has accepted the invitation of the Congregational church, Kentish-town, to become their pastor, and proposes entering upon his ministerial labours on the 24th instant.

THE REV. HENRY BACCHUS has gone over to the Romish church. He is the son of the late George Bacchus, Esq., of Norwood and Birmingham, formerly in union with Mr. George Clayton's church, at Walworth.

GLEANINGS.

EMIGRATION.—The emigrants from this country to the British colonies amount, on the average, to 40,000 annually.

"There goes the deathblow of feudalism," was the true and pithy remark of Dr. Arnold, when he saw the first train pass Rugby.

ARCHITECTURAL CONGRESS.—The architects from all parts of the world talk of holding a general congress of architects once every three years—the first to take place at Athens.

THE MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM SOCIETY.—Lord Morpeth has consented to take the chair at the next annual soirée of the Manchester Athenæum, in October.

The Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has fixed the period of holding the next meeting, at Southampton, for the week commencing Thursday, September 10th. The President appointed at the last meeting at Cambridge is Sir Roderick Impey Murchison.

A "Georama" is projected—a terrestrial globe, about sixty feet in diameter—into which the spectator will be admitted, and see at a glance what kind of world he inhabits. The Marquis of Northampton, Lord Colchester, the Bishop of Norwich, and Sir Roderick Murchison, are among the promoters of the project; and it is intended to construct the globe in Bloomsbury-street, London, near the Museum.

The Rev. J. R. Stephens, who figured some years ago with so much effect as an opponent of the new poor-law, is now settled down as a farmer between Ashton and Oldham.

It is stated, in the *Gazette Medico-Chirurgicale*, that Dr. Arthault has invented a lithotritic instrument, by which he is able to reduce a calculus in the bladder to an impalpable powder in three minutes.

MESMERISM.—THE £100 NOTE!—The six months, during which the £100 was to lie in the Messrs. Ball's bank, Dublin, to become the property of any clairvoyant who should read the number, date, &c., of the note without breaking the envelope, expired on the 18th of April, when the envelope was opened in the presence of persons connected with the bank. The note proved to be a printed cheque (No. 1.) issued by the house of Messrs. Ball and Co., for £100, payable to *Edipus*, or bearer, and dated the 1st of October, 1845. The English words (written on a separate slip of paper) were, "to *Edipus* alone."

The courtly *Morning Post* tells how Prince Alfred, having his hand accidentally caught by the door, actually had his fingers "slightly lacerated," just as if his royal Highness had been a common child.

SOMETHING TO BE GRATEFUL FOR.—The *Record* of Thursday says that "The King (of the French) has received letters of congratulation on his recent providential escape from the Pope."

It is rumoured that Dickens is preparing, with his wife and family, for a tour to Constantinople.

The *Boston Post* says, Mr. Wockhagenikdewegbitnigenstorben fell down stairs the other day, and broke his name into three pieces.

QUID PRO QUO.—Bautrau, in presenting a poet to M. D'Hemery, addressed him, "Sir, I present to you a person who will give you immortality; but you must give him something to live upon in the meantime."—*Menagiana*.

In Manchester, that business city, they are discussing the propriety of having the whole of Whitsun week for a holiday!

PRINTING MACHINE INDEX.—Mr. Edward Strong has contrived, by a small addition to the printing-machine, to register every copy that is thrown off, to the extent of 100,000. As such a means of registration is much needed, the contrivance is likely to be generally adopted.

The *Morning Post* makes this odd announcement—"The Lord Mayor went to Spithead on Sunday morning, to view the line of battle-ships previously to their departure for the Mediterranean."

LUNAR PHENOMENON.—On Monday evening, that remarkable phenomenon a lunar parhelion (if we may use the term) was witnessed in this neighbourhood. At a short distance from the moon, was a luminous circle, on which were two mock moons, one on each side of the real moon, and having nearly an equal degree of brightness. The phenomenon continued visible from eleven until two o'clock, when intervening clouds obscured it.—*Poole Herald*.

At Hackness, near Scarborough, is an old oak tree, surrounded by ivy, in which a wild duck has built her nest this season, and may now be seen sitting upon ten eggs, at the height of seven or eight feet from the ground.—*Hull Packet*.

A short time since, a tradesman of Bath and his assistant went a journey on pedomotive machines, and travelled the distance of eighty-seven miles during the day.

INVETERATE SMOKERS.—A correspondent of the *Troy Whig*, writing from Cuba, says, "The entire population smoke cigars. In returning from the theatre, the other night, where I went to see the 'Rivals,' I saw ladies, genteelly dressed, smoking their cigars as they were walking home through the streets. The barber smokes while he shaves you, the negro smokes as he waits upon you, the servant-girl smokes as she sweeps or cooks, the children smoke; and, 'over the way are two or three girls who smoke the day through, and cease not when the sun gives way to the moon.'"

BIRTHS.

April 29, at the Saracen's Head Inn, Snow-hill, the wife of Mr. G. GOSWELL, minister, of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, of a daughter.

May 6, the wife of Mr. S. ELDRIDGE, of Brixton, minister, of a son.

May 14, the wife of Mr. SMITH, of Wymondham, minister, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 5, at the Baptist chapel, Westbury, Wilts, by Mr. Preece, Mr. BENJAMIN WILKINS, Baptist minister, North Bradley, to Miss ELIZABETH WOODFIN.

May 6, at the Baptist chapel, Bishop's Stortford, by Pastor B. Hodgkins, Mr. T. BOTTEN, tailor, to Miss MARTHA BEADLE, both of Bishop's Stortford.

May 7, at the Baptist chapel, Swanwick, Derbyshire, by Mr. T. Davies, minister, Mr. JENKINS, of Huddersfield, to MARY ANNE, second daughter of Mrs. JENNINGS, King-street, Wrexham.

May 10, at St. Paul's Independent chapel, Wigan, by Mr. W. Roaf, minister, Mr. HOWELL HUGHES, to Miss HANNAH TYLER, and on the 11th, Mr. WILLIAM PILKINGTON, of Hindley, to Miss ANN RIGBY.

May 10, at the Baptist chapel, Wokingham, by Mr. C. H. Harcourt, Mr. GEORGE MASCALL, to Miss ANN PALMER, both of Barkham, Berks.

May 12, at Westminster chapel, by Mr. Samuel Martin, minister, Mr. WM. TWELVETREES to Miss EMMA BROWN.

May 13, at the Friends' Meeting-house, York, WILLIAM MURRAY, second son of Samuel Tuke, Esq., to EMMA, eldest daughter of Caleb Williams, Esq., surgeon, all of that city.

May 13, at Zion chapel, Chatham, by Mr. T. Jones, minister of Zion chapel, Mr. W. DRAKE, Baptist minister, Milton, Miss ELIZA FOSTER, of Strood.

May 15, at the Baptist chapel, Downton, Wilts, by Mr. I. New, minister, Mr. JOSEPH CLARE, of Wrexham, minister, to ELIZA, second daughter of the late Philemon ATTWATER, Esq., of Bodenham, near Salisbury.

May 16, at the Baptist chapel, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, by Mr. W. Copley, Mr. JOHN HAYWARD to Miss MARY HALE, both of Little Dean, Forest of Dean.

May 18, at the Baptist chapel, Bishop's Stortford, by Pastor B. Hodgkins, Mr. DANIEL FAIR, slater, to Miss MARY ANNE SMITH, both of Bishop's Stortford.

DEATHS.

May 4, at 10, St. Mary-le-Strand, Old Kent-road, Mrs. VIFOND, wife of John Vipond, Esq., aged 67, after a long and very painful illness, borne with the most exemplary patience and submission to the Divine will. Her end was peaceful and triumphant.

May 5, at the Catholic Chapel-house, Sansome-place, Worcester, RICHARD NORRIS, late President of the Jesuits' College, Stonyhurst.

May 9, at Blandford, CHARLOTTE, sixth daughter of Mr. William POND, aged 27 years.

May 10, at St. Margaret's-terrace, Ipswich, in her 20th year, HANNAH ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry E. TRIMMER, and eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew Staines, of Sible Hedingham, Essex.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, May 15.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Baptist Chapel, Maiseyhampton, Gloucestershire.
Bethesda Baptist Chapel, Manchester.
Primitive Methodist Chapel, Newmills, Derbyshire.

BANKRUPTS.

ABURROW, WILLIAM, Liverpool, May 26, June 19: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row.
BRIDGWOOD, JOHN, Forebridge, Staffordshire, butcher, May 25, June 22: solicitors, Messrs. Bennett and Bowen, Stafford; and Mr. E. Smith, Gray's Inn, London.

ERICK, WILLIAM, Hackney-road, baker, May 25, June 27: solicitors, Messrs. Hillier and Fenchurch-street.

HILL, SAMUEL, and OWEN, HENRY, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, boiler-makers, May 27, June 22: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Wetherall, Temple, London; and Mr. H. Blair, Manchester.

LEMON, WILLIAM BUCKNELL, Croydon, ironmonger, May 29, June 26: solicitors, Messrs. Leppard and Co., Cloak-lane.

MILLS, RICHARD, and PUCKLE, GEORGE, Southwark, hop factors, June 2 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. Parthner and Fisher, Fenchurch-street.

SEX, GEORGE, Stone Cutter-street, Farringdon-street, job master, May 25, June 29: solicitors, Messrs. Collins and Co., Crescent-place, Blackfriars.

SHOWELL, THOMAS, Ludgate-street, Ludgate-hill, tailor, May 28, June 26: solicitor, Mr. N. Lindo, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

SMITH, ROBERT, Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet-maker, May 27, June 26: solicitors, Messrs. Davis and Son, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

VAUGHAN, PHILIP, Brecon, scrivener, May 28, June 25: solicitors, Messrs. Clark and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Messrs. Savery and Co., Bristol.

WHITBY, LUKE, Poultry, City, builder, May 22, June 26: solicitor, Mr. Burnell, 58, Fenchurch-street.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES MURRY, Bristol, ironmonger, June 4 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. White and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. W. and C. Bevan, Bristol.

DIVIDENDS.

Henry Goetz, New Windsor, upholsterer, second div. of 1d.; 12, Abchurch-lane, May 16, and three following Saturdays.—James Sisley, Margate, carpenter, second div. of 4d.; 12, Abchurch-lane, May 16, and three following Saturdays.—Lazenby Pearson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, carrier, second div. of 8d.; 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.—Ralph Hodgson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, first and final div. of 1s. 4d.; 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.—Joseph Marriage, jun., Moulsham, Essex, miller, second div. of 8d.; 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.—Edmund Knyvett, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, teacher of music, dividend of 3d.; 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, May 21, and three following Thursdays.—Francis Carey, Nottingham, hatter, div. of 1s. 0d.; 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, May 21, and three following Thursdays.—John Henderson, High Crosby, Cumberland, horse-dealer, final div. of 6d.; 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

GORDON, JAMES, jun., Aberdeen, ship-broker, May 21, June 11.

Tuesday, May 19.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Richmond Independent Chapel, Salford, Lancashire.

Wesleyan Chapel, Kingswood, Gloucestershire.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

William Darnborough, Richmond, Surrey, tailor.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

ELLIOT, JOHN, Brandon-hill, Bristol, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

BOTHAMS, THOMAS, Nottingham, licensed victualler, June 8, 24: solicitors, Mr. Wells, Nottingham; Mr. T. S. James, Birmingham, and Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London.

COOKE, JOHN, Cheltenham, auctioneer, June 5, 26: solicitor, Mr. Packwood, Cheltenham.

CORRETT, JOHN FLETCHER, Worcester, scrivener, May 30, June 30: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

DETHICK, SAMUEL, and KAT, THOMAS RICHARD, Newton-leath, near Manchester, common brewers, May 29, June 22: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, London; and Messrs. Woods and Jackson, Rochdale.

ELKINGTON, HENRY, 6, Malda-hill East, chemist, May 26, June 26: solicitor, Mr. William Meyrick, 2, Fumival's-inn, Holborn.

FRENCH, GEORGE DANIEL, Stroud, Gloucestershire, cabinet-maker, June 4, June 30: solicitor, Mr. Cole, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

GORDON, JAMES, jun., 26, East India-chambers, Leadenhall-street, City, ship broker, June 2, 26: solicitor, T. H. Ewbank, 3, South-square, Gray's-inn.

HANCE, JAMES JOHN, Liverpool, broker, May 29, June 23: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, London, and Mr. Charles Pemberton, Liverpool.

HARTLEY, THOMAS, and INGRAM, ROBERT, Leeds, stock brokers, May 26, June 15: solicitors, Messrs. Nelson and Co., Gresham-place, Lombard-street, London; and Mr. G. B. Nelson, Leeds.

HAYWARD, JOHN RICHMOND, Manchester, bookseller, May 29, June 22: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. Harrison Blair, Manchester.

PERRY, ROBERT, Brighton, draper, May 30, June 20: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., 18, Aldermanbury.

RUSSELL, JOHN, Kidderminster, coal dealer, May 30, June 20: solicitor, Mr. W. Brinton, Kidderminster.

STEVENS, THOMAS WILLIAM GREEN, commonly called THOMAS GREEN, Bampton, Oxfordshire, hackney master, May 28, June 20: solicitors, Mr. Close, St. Mildred's-court; add Mr. Rose, Bampton.

WALKER, THOMAS, Leeds, tallow chandler, June 4, 23: solicitors, Messrs. Rushworths, Staple-inn, London; and Mr. Sanderson, Leeds.

WHATLEY, SAMUEL, 10, William-street, Lisson-grove, grocer, May 29, June 30: solicitors, Messrs. Simpson and Cobb, 62, Moorgate-street.

WONNACOTT, WILLIAM, Bath, grocer, May 29, June 30: solicitor, Mr. B. Little, Bath.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ROBERTSON, MARY, THOMPSON, JANE, and STEELE, ISABELLA, now or lately of the Duddingstone Coal Company, May 29, and June 12,

DIVIDENDS.

William Nell, Manchester and Ardwick, brewer, second div. of 4s., and a first and second div. of 8s., June 9, or any subsequent Tuesday; 35, George-street, Manchester.—John Todd, Hylton Ferry, Durham, ship builder, second div. of 2d. 2-3rds., in addition to 2s. 6d., any Saturday; 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Thompson and Millis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Buenos Ayres, merchants, first div. of 9d., any Saturday; 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—William Hall, Durham, grocer, third div. of 4d., in addition to 3s., previously declared, any Saturday; 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Charles Williams, Sunderland, carrier, second dividend of 1d. and 2-11ths of a penny, in addition to 1s., previously declared, any Saturday; 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—James Wenden Collyer, Newgate-street, victualler, first div. of 3s. 10d., any Wednesday; 2, Basinghall-street.—John Wright, Birmingham, cabinet maker, first and final div. of 3d., any Thursday; 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.—George Hartshorne, Oldswinford, Worcestershire, and Whittington, Staffordshire, iron manufacturer, first div. of 7d., any Thursday; 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.—William Gill, Leadenhall-market, poultryer, first div. of 1s. 1ld., May 20, and two following Wednesdays; 13, Old Jewry.—Walter Spiers, North Audley-street, Oxford-street, printer, first div. of 4s. 4d., May 20, and two following Wednesdays; 13, Old Jewry.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Ditto for Account ..	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 percent. Reduced ..	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
New 3½ percent ..	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Long Annuities ..	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Bank Stock ..	204½	204½	205½	205½	205½	206
India Stock ..	263	264	—	265	—	266
Exchequer Bills ..	23pm	25pm	25	25pm	22pm	25pm
India Bonds ..	59	—	31	34	32	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	96½	Mexican ..	31½
Brazilian ..	80½	Peruvian ..	39½
Buenos Ayres ..	39	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	78
Columbian ..	18½	Ditto converted ..	57
Danish ..	87	Russian ..	110½
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	59½	Spanish Active ..	25½
Ditto 4 per cents ..	91½	Ditto Passive ..	51
French 3 per cents ..	83½	Ditto Deferred ..	16½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	125	London & Croydon Trunk ..	22½
Blackwall ..	8½	London and Greenwich ..	2
Bristol and Exeter ..	84½	Ditto New ..	—
Eastern Counties ..	23½	Manchester and Leeds ..	127
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	75½	Midland Counties ..	134
Grand Junction ..	—	Ditto New Shares ..	33
Great North of England ..	215½	Manchester and Birm'g ..	81
Great Western ..	151	Midland and Derby ..	125
Ditto Half ..	89	Norwich and Brandon ..	25
Ditto Fifth ..	35½	South Eastern and Dover ..	40
London and Birmingham ..	229	South Western ..	76
London & Birm. ½ shares ..	29	Trent Valley ..	—
London and Brighton ..	65½	York and North Midland ..	102

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, May 18.

The arrivals of wheat last week were small, and we have moderate arrivals to this morning's market. The trade has been dull to-day for wheat, and prices are 1s. per qr. lower since this day week. Foreign free wheat meets a slow sale, and we have very little doing in wheat in bond, without alteration in its value. The flour trade is dull, and prices are the same as last week. Barley meets a better demand, and prices are fully maintained. Beans are in more demand at fully late prices; and peas steady without change in value. We are moderately supplied with oats, and have a dull trade for the article this morning at a decline of 6d. per qr. since this day se'n night.

Wheat, Red ..	48 to 57	Malt, Ordinary ..	46 to 49
Fine ..	56 to 60	Pale ..	52 to 60
White ..	55 to 66	Rye ..	31 to 33
Fine ..	59 to 66	Peas, Hog ..	32 to 34
Flour, per sack ..	47 to 53	Maple ..	32 to 35
Barley ..	28 to 31	Boilers ..	39 to 41
Malt ..	34 to 35	Beans, Ticks ..	32 to 34
Beans, Pigeon ..	38 to 43	Wheat ..	16s. 0d.
Harrow ..	32 to 39	Barley ..	8 to 9
Oats, Feed ..	24 to 26	Oats ..	5 to 6
Fine ..	25 to 28	Rye ..	9 to 6
Poland ..	22 to 26	Beans ..	7 to 6
Potato ..	29 to 31	Peas ..	8 to 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR

Wheat ..	56s. 8d.	Wheat ..	56s. 0d.
Barley ..	29 7	Barley ..	30 2
Oats ..	23 9	Oats ..	23 1
Rye ..	33 5	Rye ..	33 7
Beans ..	35 8	Beans ..	35 0
Peas ..	34 7	Peas ..	34 1

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, May 18.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the beef trade was, on the whole, steady, at last week's quotations—the highest figure for the best Scots being 4s. per 8lbs. Still, however, a clearance was with difficulty effected. Prime old Downes moved off at previous rates, or from 4s. to 4s. 4d. per 8lbs.; but the value of all other breeds suffered a decline of 2d. per 8lbs., and a clearance was not effected. In lambs a very limited amount of business was passing, at a depression of 4d. per 8lbs.—the prices ruling from 5s. to 6s. per 8lbs. The veal trade was dull, at barely late rates. Pigs, the arrivals of which from Ireland were large, moved off slowly at previous currencies.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal ..	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton ..	3 2 to 4 4	Pork ..	3 8 to 5 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts ..	1,001	Sheep ..	7,680	Calves ..	238	Pigs ..	320
Friday ..	615	25,590	88	310			

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, May 18.

Inf. Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling do 2 6 to 2 8	Mid. ditto 3 10 to 4 0
Prime large 2 10 to 3 2	Prime ditto 4 3 to 4 4
Prime small 3 4 to 3 6	Veal 4 0 to 5 5
Large Pork 3 4 to 4 4	Small Pork 4 6 to 5 0

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the Seed Market were on a restricted scale. Clover was quite neglected, and its value has become nominal. The best samples of Linseed and Rape-seed were held at former terms, though the demand was languid. Canary Seed was freely offered 1s. to 2s. per qr. below last Monday's currency.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, May 18.—This market is fast coming to a close. The supply is getting small by degrees, but the high prices have considerably decreased the before small consumption; therefore the supply is fully adequate to the demand. Although the best samples are fetching great prices, there is but little demand, even at ruinously low prices, for York Regents, Shaws, or Jersey, or French Blues from the stores.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—The supply of home-made and foreign butter being nearly equal to all purposes, very little was done in any kind of Irish. A small quantity of prime new Waterford arrived, and sold at 90s., and a secondary quality at 86s. per cwt. Dealers expect a progressive decline in prices, and, therefore, buy only as they want. Foreign was in steady demand, at a decline of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. For singed bacon we have experienced a slow and moderate sale, on board and landed, at prices varying from 49s. to 53s. per cwt., as in quality, size, &c. Bale and tierce middles, hams, and lard, may be quoted each the turn cheaper, and in limited request. Cheese continues to display the anomaly of higher prices where the cheese is made than here; the mongers are most

unwilling to submit to the rates demanded, consequently but little business is doing.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 8d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, May 18.—The market for hops has been steady at about previous rates, with a moderate quantity on show. The bine seems to progress well, though fly is alluded to in some reports.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, May 15.—We have had an animated demand for cotton this week, and the market has gradually hardened, and, in the last three days, assumed a much firmer appearance, with an advance in the common and middle qualities of American and Surat of fully ½d. to ¾d. per lb. since Friday last. In other descriptions there is no general change to notice, but all partake more or less of the improvement.

WOOL, CITY.—The public sales of wool commenced on Thursday last, and are still in progress. They have not gone off quite so well, up to the present time, as the last series did, but may improve as they conclude. It is expected that about 12,000 bales will be offered, the bulk, as usual, being of Colonial growth. The attendance of buyers has been very fair, and they bid with tolerable freedom, although not quite "up to the mark."

TALLOW, MONDAY, May 18.—This market is firm, at full prices. The nearest quotation for the autumn is 43s., duty paid. Town tallow 41s. to 41s. d. net cash.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKET.

Market Hides, 56 to 64lbs.	s. d.	s. d.	per lb.
Do. 64 72lbs.	0 0	0 3	"
Do. 72 80lbs.	0 3	0 3½	"
Do. 80 88lbs.	0 3½	0 3½	"
Do. 88 96lbs.	0 3½	0 4½	"
Do. 96 104lbs.	0 4	0 5	"
Calf Skins	3 0	0 6	each.
Horse Hides	13 0	0 0	"
Polled sheep	6 0	7 6	"
Kents and Half-breds	4 8	6 6	"
Downs	4 0	5 0	"
Shearlings	0 6	0 8	"
Lambs	2 9	4 0	"

HAY, SMITHFIELD, May 16.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow 65s. to 88s. | Oat Straw 33s. 34s
Clover Hay 88 .. 115 | Wheat Straw 34 .. 36

COAL EXCHANGE, May 15.

Stewart's, 15s. 9d.; Hetton's, 16s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hettons, 15s. 6d.; Lambton, 15s. 9d.; Adelaide, 15s. 6d.; West Hartlepool, 15s. 6d. ships arrived this week, 575.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, MAY 19.

TEA.—The market is very firm. There are no sales advertised. The deliveries amount to 490,000lbs during the last week.

COFFEE.—1,000 bags Ceylon sold at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt., fine ordinary yellowish sold at 47s. to 48s., real good ordinary pale 45s. to 45s. 6d., good ordinary brownish 44s. 6d. per cwt. 100 bales Mocha, in auction, were nearly all taken in at lower rates.

SUGAR.—160 hogsheads Trinidad, in auction, sold at 48s. 6d. to 52s. for low to middling yellow, being rather lower. The trade bought 680 hds. and tierces. Refined goods were in fair demand; standard lumps at 67s. to 67s. 6d., and brown grocery at 66s. 6d. to 67s. per cwt. 15,000 bags Mauritius, in auction, sold at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.; good to fine yellow at 50s. 6d. to 53s., low to middling 48s. 6d. to 50s., common to good grey 48s. to 51s., fine 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d., low and very low brown 40s. to 44s. 6d., middling to good 45s. to 45s. 6d., fine 47s. to 48s., washed of the various descriptions 40s. to 50s. 6d., and syrupy 47s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt.

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From experiments we have made on the various kinds of Coffee, we have arrived at the fact, that no one kind possesses strength and flavour. If we select a very strong coffee, it is wanting in flavour; by the same rule, we find the finest and most flavoured coffees are generally wanting in strength; and as they are usually sold each kind separately, quite regardless of their various properties, the consumer is not able to obtain really fine coffee at any price. There is also another peculiar advantage we possess over other houses—our roasting apparatus being constructed on decidedly scientific principles, whereby the strong aromatic flavour of the coffee is preserved, which, in the ordinary process of roasting, is entirely destroyed; and, as we are coffee roasters, we are enabled to keep a full supply of fresh roasted coffee continually after the Parisian and Continental method.

The rapid and still increasing demand for this coffee has caused great excitement in the trade, and several unprincipled houses have copied our papers, and profess to sell a similar coffee. We therefore, think it right to CAUTION the public, and to state that our superior mixture of four countries is a discovery of our own, and therefore the proportions are not known, nor can it be had at any other house, and that in future we shall distinguish it from all others as

SPARROW'S CONTINENTAL COFFEE at 1s. 8d. per lb. Packed in tins of all sizes, perfectly air-tight, for the country. We have also strong and useful Coffees from 1s. to 1s. 4d.

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	£	s.	d.
At 20 be assured for	2,368	2	8
At 25	4,238	11	1
At 30	5,255	6	5
At 35	7,365	11	11
At 40	8,583	1	5
At 45	9,639	5	2

together with the advantage of being able at any time to vary or altogether omit the annual premium.

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21 Years	£ 7	£ 10	£ 12	£ 14	£ 16	£ 18	£ 20

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Ages	Annual Premium for £1,000.			Annual Saving in Scottish Provident.					
	In Scot. Prov.			In other offices.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
25	19	0	0	24	0	10	5	0	10
30	20	15	0	26	14	2	5	19	2
35	23	8	4	29	18	4	6	10	0
40	27	7	6	33	19	2	6	11	8
45	32	17	6	38	19	2	6	1	8

Annual Saving in Scottish Provident.			These Savings will Assure in Scottish Provident.			Total Assurance for the Higher Premiums		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5	0	10	265	0	0	1265	0	0
5	19	2	287	0	0	1287	0	0
6	10	0	278	0	0	1278	0	0
6	11	8	240	0	0	1240	0	0
6	1	8	185	0	0	1185	0	0

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GATHERCOLE v. MIALI.
At a Meeting of the Committee appointed to receive Subscriptions to defray the Costs of the Defendant in the above law suit, on Monday, the 18th inst., the following Resolutions were adopted:—

1. That the Committee have heard with surprise and indignation, that, after a request, made by Mr. Miall's solicitor to the town solicitor of the plaintiff, for a statement in writing, for the information of the Committee, of the total amount to be paid to the plaintiff (which was accordingly given), and after Mr. Miall's solicitor had, on Friday, stated to the plaintiff's agent, in reply to an application for the amount, that a cheque was expected on Tuesday morning, to which delay no objection whatever was made, yet, without the slightest warning, on the following day an execution was put into Mr. Miall's private residence, and remained there until Monday morning, to the great annoyance of his family, and at an additional expense to him of nearly £20.

2. That the treasurer be authorised to give his cheque for the sum of £381 5s. 6d., to discharge the plaintiff's account and costs of the execution.

3. That the best and most cordial thanks of the Committee are due, and are hereby tendered, to the numerous friends of religious liberty and the freedom of the press who have so spontaneously and generously contributed to meet the heavy expenses incurred in the above lawsuit.

4. That, as it is desirable to effect a speedy settlement of all the accounts in this case, and as the above amount discharges only the claims of Mr. Gathercole, leaving the defendant's expenses in the trial at Cambridge, and in his subsequent application to the Court of Exchequer for a new trial, besides incidental disbursements, undischarged, the Committee earnestly request that all subscriptions collected for this case, be sent in to the Treasurer forthwith.

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A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL, MOORFIELDS, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 22nd MAY, 1846, to receive **FREDERICK DOUGLASS**, the Eloquent American Slave, who will show the dreadful condition, both in law and practice, of Three Millions of Slaves in the United States. **JOSEPH STURGE**, Esq., in the Chair. The Doors will be open at Six o'clock; and the Meeting will commence at Seven o'clock, precisely. The attendance of all classes is earnestly requested.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

Established in London A.D. 1803.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, EXETER HALL, STRAND, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1846.

JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., of Manchester, in the Chair.

Moved by the Rev. W. Fraser; seconded by Rev. Jacob Stanley, President of the Wesleyan Conference:—

That the Report now read be received and printed, and circulated under the direction of the Committee; and that this meeting has heard, with much pleasure and thankfulness to God, of the success which has attended the efforts made to increase the Society's funds, and trusts that its usefulness will be thereby promoted.

Moved by Rev. A. Reed, B.A., of Norwich; seconded by Rev. Dr. Campbell:—

That this meeting rejoices in the manifestation of a desire for union among Christians of various denominations; and that it approves the measures taken by the Committee to encourage the establishment and efficient working of local unions throughout the country, assured that such associations are calculated to excite a spirit of mutual love, and to extend and improve the Sunday-school system.

Moved by William Jones, Esq.; seconded by John Brown, Esq.:—

That the following be the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.—Right Hon. the Earl Roden, V.P.
TREASURER.—W. B. Gurney, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Mr. W. H. Watson .. P. Jackson .. Mr. R. Latter .. W. Groser.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. H. Althans .. D. Benham .. W. Burgby .. G. W. Burge .. R. N. Collins .. F. Cuthbertson .. J. Davis .. J. Mann .. J. A. Meen .. E. Thomas .. Mr. J. Eke .. T. Green .. G. C. Lewis .. W. Gover .. W. J. Morrish .. B. Mullens .. C. Reed .. J. H. Newman .. J. Stoneman .. Turney.

W. F. Lloyd, Hon. Member.

Together with the Minute Secretary, and three Representatives from each of the Four London Auxiliaries.

Moved by W. H. Watson, Esq.; seconded by Mr. William Groser:—

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to James Kershaw, Esq., for the kindness and ability with which he has presided over the meeting.

The objects of this Union are:—First, to stimulate and encourage Sunday-school teachers, at home and abroad, to greater exertions in the promotion of religious education. Secondly, by mutual communication, to improve the methods of instruction. Thirdly, to ascertain those situations where Sunday-schools are most wanted, and promote their establishment. Fourthly, to supply books and stationery suited for Sunday-schools, at reduced prices. In carrying these objects into effect, this Society shall not in any way interfere with the private concerns of Sunday-schools.

The following resolution was adopted by the Committee, 17th June, 1824:—That the auxiliary and country unions be recommended to admit into connexion with them such schools only whose conductors are of orderly character, and who hold the doctrines of the Deity and Atonement of Jesus Christ, the Divine Influences of the Holy Spirit, and that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God."

With objects so important, a constitution unsectarian, and an executive strictly gratuitous, the Sunday-school Union appeals with confidence to the devout and patriotic for more efficient support.

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